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OKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED. ESTABLISHED 1880. CAPITAL SUBSCRIBEDYED 24,000,000 CAPITAL PAID-UP CAPITAL UNCALLED.....

9,210,000 Head Office: -YOKOHAMA. Branches and Agencies,

TOKIO. NAGASAKI. LONDON. NEW YORK. LY UNS. SAN FRANCISCO. HONOLULU. BOMBAY. SHANGHAL. TIENTSIN. NEWCHWANG PEKING.

HE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD. PARRS' BANK, LD. THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LD.

HONGKONG BRANCH:-INTEREST ALLOWED. On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent per Annum on the Daily Balance. On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent.

TARO HODSUMI,

Housekong, 11th September, 1903. ONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

RESERVE FUND. Sterling Reserve\$ 6,000,000 \$16,000,000 FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROP'TORS. \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS: A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Chairman. H. E. TOMKINS, Esq., Deputy Chairman. Hon. C. W. Dickson. | N. A. Siebs, Esq. E. Goetz, Esq. H. W. Slade, Esq. C. Michelau, Esq. C. A. Tomes, Esq. H. Schubart, Esq. E. S. Whealler, Esq.

E. Shellim, Esq." CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong-J. R. M. SMITH. MANAGER Shanghai-H. M. Bevis. LONDON BANKERS-LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED. HONGKONG-INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent per Annum on the daily balance. ON FIXED DEPOSITS: For 3 months, 21 per Cent. per Annum. For 6 months, 32 per Cent. per Annum For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum. J. R. M. SMITH,

Chief Manager. Hongkong, 17th August, 1903 HONOKONG SAVINGS BANKE

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted bythe HONGKONG AND SHANGHA! BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer with their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AN SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXEL DEPOSIT at a PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai BANKING CORPORATION. I. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 1st May, 1902.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICK:-HONGKONG. Board of Directors: Chan Kit Shan, Esq. J. Scott Harston, Esc. Chow Tung Shang, Esq. J. Lauts, Esq. Chief Manager,

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR. Interest for 12 months Fixed 5 % Hongkong, 12th May, 1903.

TEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK. PAID-UF CAPITALSh. Taels 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES: Hankow Calcutta Tientsin Tsingtau (Kiautschou) LONDON BANKERS: Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons,

Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ltd. · Deutsche Bank (Berlin), London Agency DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT. INTEREST allowed on Current Account. DEPOSITS received on terms which may be On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4. per cent learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1903.

Hongrong, 18th November, 1900.

NEW YORK (AMERICAN BANK),

ESTABLISHED 1864.

SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS.\$5,180,000 Gold \$7,180,000 Head Office-NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE: 3 and 35, Lombard Street, E.C. F. C. Bishop, Manager, Enstern Department LONDON BANKERS: PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 4, DES VEUX ROAD.

General Banking and Exchange business

INTEREST ALLOWED On Current Accounts at 2% per annum. On Fixed Deposits: For 3 months 21% per annum.

E. F. GROS. Acting Manager, Hongkong, 1st December, 1902.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION. HEAD OFFICE-NEW YORK.

OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid in, ... Gold \$4,000,000 ... £ 820,000 Surplus (Reserve) Gold \$4,000,000 ... & 820,000 TotalGold \$8,000,000 ... £1,640,000

Capital and Surplus authorised, Gold \$10,000,000 =£2,055,000.

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The Corporation buys, and sells Bills of Exchange, issue Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business. Money received on Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances, and on Fixed Deposit as follows:

For 12 months, 41 % per annum. HONGKONG BRANCH CHARLES R. SCOTT,

Manager. Hongkong, 26th May, 1903. IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA. ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREE

OF THE 12TH NOVEMBER, 1806. Shanghai Tacls. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 5,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL 2,500,000 Head Office: -SHANGHAL

Branches and Agencies. PENANG. CANTON. SINGAPORE. CHEFOO. TIENTSIN. HANKOW. PEKING.

THE Bank purchases and receives for colleci tion Bills of Exchange drawn on the above-Jaces, and Soils Drafts and Telegraphic Transers Payable at its Branches and Agencies.

HONGKONG BRANCH. Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. per Annum Fixed Deposits for 3 months E. W. RUTTER,

Hongkong, 12th August, 1903. THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853. HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

R SERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-NTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT L ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent per annum on the Daily Balances.

T. P. COCHRANE,

Hongkong, 18th May, 1903.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

Mails.

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

SINGAPORE, COLOMBO and (Calling at Penang, if sufficient) C. R. Longden, R.N.R. inducement offers). SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKO. HAMA About 9th Mail Steamer. Passing through the Inland Sea C.-L. W. Field of Japan).

LONDON, &c.... SIMLA Noon, 10th ? See Special C.D. Goldsmith, R.N.R. October] Advertisement, LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, (BORNEO About 17th & Freight and COLOMBO, PORT SAID and (G. W. Gordon, R.N.R. October | Passage. MARSE.LLES

For Further Particulars, apply to-

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hungkung, 3rd October 1903.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, FORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG; PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORT

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS; Steamers will call at GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers and Luggage.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the Principal Places in Russia. PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS. SEYDLITZ WEDNESDAY, 14th October WEDNESDAY, 28th October WEDNESDAY, 11th November. WEDNESDAY, 25th November. WEDNESDAY, 9th December. WEDNESDAY, 9th December. WEDNESDAY, 23rd December. WEDNESDAY, 23rd December. WEDNESDAY, 23rd December. WEDNESDAY, 20th January, 1904 BAYERN

*HAMBURG WEDNESDAY, 11th November. *PRINZ HEINRICH WEDNESDAY, 9th December. *KONIG ALBERT WEDNESDAY, 22rd December.
PRINZ HEINRICHWEDNESDAY, 25th November. WEDNESDAY, 9th December. WEDNESDAY, 9th December. WEDNESDAY, 22rd December.
KONIG ALBERTWEDNESDAY, 9th December.
*KIAUTSCHOU
SACHSENWEDNESDAY, 20th January, 190
- GERAWEDNESDAY, 3rd February, 190
FREDSJER
*HAMBURG WEDNESDAY, 6th April, 1904.
BAYERN GERA FRYOSJEH ROON HAMBURG PRINZ HEINRICH Steemen of the Hamburg Amerika Linia
* Steamers of the Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of October, 1903, at Noon, the Steamship "SEYDLITZ," of the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, Captain C. Dewers, with MAILS, PASSEN. GERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Pon as above, Calling at NAPLES and

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 12th instant, Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, and Farcels will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 13th instant. Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses. Linen can be washed on board.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. For further Particulars, apply to

Hongkong, and October, 1903.

MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Intimations.

SPECIAL OFFER for ONE MONTH only of our Surplus Stock of Suitings at the following Exceptional Prices.

FLANNEL LOUNGE SUITS ---- \$20-\$25 TWEED AND CASHMERE SUITS - \$30 -BLUE SERGE SAC SUITS ----WORSTED AND ANGOLA SUITS- - \$40-\$45 BLACK TWILL DRESS SUITS - - - \$55 -

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1903.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL, comfortably furnished, and most centrally situated, being in close proximity to the Banks and principal business places. SPECIALLY REDUCED SUMMER RATES.

For Particulars apply to

THE MANAGER.

(Late HING KEE HOTEL) This FAVOURITE and LONG ESTABLISHED Hotel is situated on the SEA-FRONT commanding a MAGNIFICENT VIEW of the Harbour and adjacent islands, and is open to the COOL SOUTHERLY BREEZES in Summer. The BED-ROOMS are LARGE, COOL, AIRY, WELL-VENTILATED and HAND-

SOMELY FURNISHED. The CUISINE is EXCEPTENT and under direct EUROPEAN PICNIC, SHOOTING or BOATING parties specially catered for. A commodious and comfortable stern-wheel HOUSE-BOAT, with eleoping accommodation for six passengers and EVERY CONVENIENCE, is provided for the use of visitors AT REASONABLE RATES.

A MILITARY BAND PLAYS in the Gardens, close to the Hotel, three times a week.

STEAMERS to and from Macao, every MORNING and AFTERNOON. WM FARMER.

Proprietor and Manager.

Untimations.



Bovril is the best

beverage;

because it not only stimulates, but tonesup and builds-up body and brain.

to gravies, hashes, stews, etc., BOVRIL makes them immensely stronger, richer, and more palatable and nourishing.



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HEAD OFFICE:-- I, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO, LONDON BRANCH: -- 34, LIME STREET, E.C. HONGKONG BRANCH:-PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET.

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Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A 1 Codes).

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Ispanese Navy and Amenals and the State Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Milke, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and SOLE AGENTS for Fujinotana, Hokoku, Hondo, Ichimura, Kanada, Mameda, Mahnoura, Onoura, Otsuji, Sasahara, Tsubakuro, Yoshinotani, Yoshio, Yunokibara and other Coals, N. INUZUKA, Manager, Hondkong, 162cl

MERCHANTS, 12 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Picnic parties furnished with wines, etc., at a moment's notice.

Contracts made on special terms with Caterers, Committees, Messes and Captains of Steamers. All Wines, Spirits and Beers supplied are guaranteed.

TELEPHONE No. 135. Price list on application.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1903.



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No. 75.

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HANNIS DISTILLING COMPANY.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co., SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG, CHINA

AND THE STRAITS.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1003.

(ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.)

CODE ADDRESS : "YOSEMITE."

35 BEDROOMS EXCELLENTLY FURNISHED. BATH TO EACH ROOM. DINING ROOM AND CUISINE UNDER STRICT SUPERVISION.

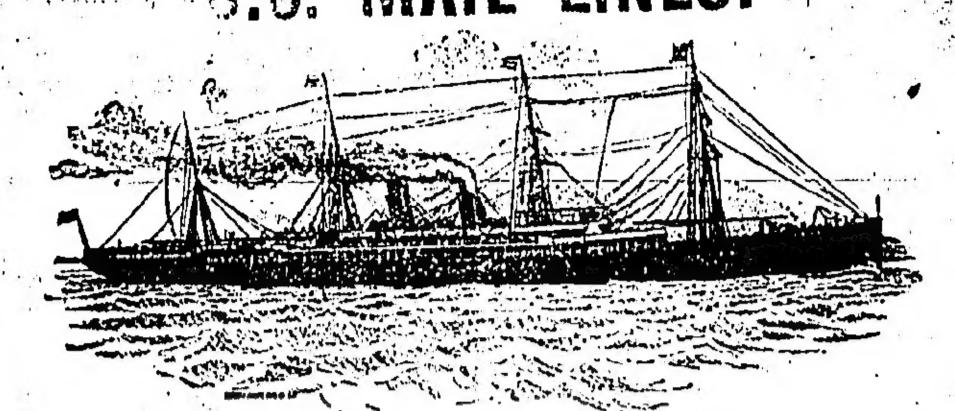
EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN WINES, SPIRITS AND BEERS. POOL AND BILLIARDS.

ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND MANILA NEWSPAPERS IN FILE. TERMS.-\$4.00 to \$7.00 per day. \$75 to \$120 per month. JAS. D. M. CAMERON.

Manager... Hongkong, 22nd August, 1903. 31, 32, 40 and 41, NORTH SOOCHOW ROAD—BHANGHAI.
PLEASANT AND CENTRAL SITUATION, FACING SOUTH.

THIS HIGH-CLASS BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT has Well-furnished Rooms-by L the Day or Month. Telegraphic Address: "MARLBORQUGH." Telephone: No. 580.

Shanghai, 6th June, 1903.



PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S.S. CO., TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE;

PROPOSED SAILINGS F	ROM HONGKONG.	•
	STINITIAN, OR OCHINGE AL DAVIRAN	
"GAELIC"	TUESDAY, 20th October, at Noon.	
"DORIC"	TUESDAY, 24th November, at Noon.	
"SIBERIA"	WEDNESDAY, and December, at Noon.	
"COPTIC"	WEDNESDAY, 9th December, at Noon.	
" COLTTO		

Record Trip Yokohama to San Francisco made by s.s. "KOREA," 12,000 tons, Oct. 18th. 28th, 1902; 10 days, 15 hours.

THE T. K. K. Company's Steamship "AMERICA MARU" will be despatched for SAI FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLANI) SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, TO-MORROW, the 4th instant, at Daylight, taking Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe. Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland Rail Routes from Sau Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAIL-WAY; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the

regular tarifi rate. Passengers holding Orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Special rates (First-class only) to European Points, are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Services, and European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the Service of the Governments of China and

Japan.
TO UNITED STATES and CANADIAN POINTS, Special rates (first class only) are confined and will apply only to Missionanes, Members of the Naval and Military Services, confined and will apply only to Missionanes, Members of the Naval and Japan. and to Consular and Diplomatic Officials of the Governments of China and Japan. Return Passage,-Reduction will be made to passengers who do not hold return tickets. making the return journey between ports in the Orient and Honolulu or beyond, within twelve

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Franscisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway,

to Hayana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Companies' and connecting Steamers. Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing, Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to

address in full; value of same is required. Consular Invoices to accompany each shipment of Cargo or parcel (valued at \$100. Gold or over) destined to Points, beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Companies' Office addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

Merchant's Invoice will be sufficient for cargo or parcel (each shipment) when the value is less than \$100. U.S. Gold. Hongkong, 2nd October, 1903.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY. THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(UALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.) "EMPRESS" Twin Screw Steamships -- 6,000 Tons-10,000 Horse Power-Speed to Knots

	EMPRESS I WILL SCIEW Steamsu	thaof	,000	0113-101	OO HUI	e LOMEI	-sheed 10	MHUG.
,	PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM	A HON	NGK	NG(S	UBJEC	T TO A	LTERATIC)N).
	R.M.S. "TARTAR"	. 4,425	Tons		WEDN	ESDAY.	. 7th Octobe	r.
	"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	. 6,000	11	******	WEDN	ESDAY.	21st Octobe	r.
	· " "ATHENIAN"	3,882	11	**********	WEDN	ESDAY	, 4th Novem	ber.
`	" "EMPRESS OF INDIA"	, 6,000	11		WEDN	ESDAY,	, 18th Novem	iber.
	" EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	. 6,000	11.		WEDN	ESDAY.	, 16th Decem	aber.
	" · "EMPRESS OF CHINA"	, 6,000	11		WEDN	ESDAY.	, 13th January	y, 1904.
	"ATHENIAN"	. 3,882	13	**********	WEDN	ESDAY	, 27th Januai	ry.
	"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	. 0,000	. ,,	***************************************	WEDN	ESDAY	, 10th Febru	ary.
	"TARTAR"	. 4,425	19	**********	MULLIN	ESDAY.	24th Peorus	ary.
	"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" "EMPRESS OF CHINA"	. *	- +	***********	AN EDIN	ESDAY.	, 9th March.	
	"FMPRESS OF INDIA"	, 0,000 6,000	"	*********	13 (1 2 (V)	ESDAY. ESDAV	30th March 20th April.	la .
	"EMPRESS OF CHINA" "EMPRESS OF INDIA" "ATHENIAN"	2 882	1911 19	**********	WEDN	ESDA I, Esna v	, 20th April.	
	" "EMPRESS OF JAPAN"		. 14	***********	WEDN	ESDAY	tith May.	
	TOUR	•	• •				- 1	

"HE magnificent "EMPRESS" Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, ("TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" 14 DAYS,) saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey, and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months. SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval,

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The attractive features of the Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURIANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at Chicago World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

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D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Pedder's Street. Hongkong, 1st September, 1903.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE NORDDEUTSCHER OSTASIATISCHER FRACHTDAMPFER DIENST

(Taking Uargo at through Rates to Antwerp, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Copenhagen, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASCOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE; BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS).

HONGKONG. PROPOSED SALLINGS FROM

the Contract of the Contract o	SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.	1.0	
STRAMERS.	DESTINATIONS. S	AILING DATES.	900
Filler	HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG. (Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG).	7th October.	
Schülke	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO).	20th October.	Freight,
SAXONIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG).	3rd Nov.	Fieight.
MARBURG	(Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO).	17th Nov.	Freight
SUEVIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG).	1st Dec.	Freight.
For further	Particulars, apply to		

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, HONGKONG OFFICE.

No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Zhipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE. S.S. "HONAM,"2,363 tons, Captain H. D. Jones,

excepted) and at about 6 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily (Sunday excepted) at about 8 A.M., 2 P.M. | 1 I SE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Departures from Hongkong to Canton daily at about 7 A.M. and 10 A.M. (Sunday

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE. S.S. "HEUNGSHAN," 1,998 tons,..... Captain W. E. Clarke.
| Departures from Hongkong to Macao daily at 2 P.M. | Sunday

Do. from Macao to Hongkong daily at 8 A.M. S excepted. CANTON-MACAO LINE.

7.30 A.M.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 7.30 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAD STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGA-TION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM N. VIGATION COMPANY, LTD. CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "NANNING,"......569 tons,...........Captain R. D. Thomas.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at about 8 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the-HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD., 18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, opposite the Hongkong Hotel.
Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD Hongkong, 30th September, 1903.

Untimations.

PORTRAITS, GROUPS, ENLARGING, AND COPYING IN ALL SIZES.

AMATEUR WORK GIVEN SPECIAL ATTENTION. FULL LINE OF SUPPLIES

ALWAYS IN STOCK. ORIENTAL COSTUMES AND FANCY DRAPERIES TURNISHED.

TOILET ROOM

PATRONAGE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

Vœux Road Central Hongkong, and Shakee Street, Canton.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

"KIRIN" LAGER

PARKMORE GLENLIVET WHISKY.

Largest Importers in the Colony of HEINZ FAMOUS PICKLES & PRESERVES.

FRESH AUSTRALIAN BUTTER. Hongkong, 22nd September, 1903.

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS, Tel. 58. For Terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER.

Hongkong, and July, 1000. GAS LIGHT.

The attention of consumers is drawn to the fact that the Undersigned, being Sole Agents for DR. AUER VON WELSBACH

VIENNA, OF INCANDESCENT

GAS LIGHT. ARE SELLING THE ONLY CENUINE MANTLES, The Price of which has been reduced to

FIFTY CENTS per piece. INFERIOR IMITATIONS

KRUSE & Co.,

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL SITUATED NEAR THE BANKS AND PRINCIPAL OFFICES. EXCELLENT CUISINE AND WINES. Large and Lofty Booms Elegantly Furnished. Hydraulic Elevator. Hot and Cold Water throughout. Special Rates for Tourists.

Launch Service for Guests.

For Terms, apply to

Hongkong, 1st November, 1902,

THE MANAGER.

Untimations.

DOCK.

Length inside. 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to

pump out, 4 hours.

No., 2 DOCK

Length inside, 875 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft.; bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26,5 ft. Time to pump out. 2 hours.

Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Dock ing and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work, and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyds' surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towhoats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

· Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Works, No. 508; General, No. 876. Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. I. and A. B. C. (4th).

Yokohama, May 11th, 1903.

GO TO THE

FRANK F. JEWELL, KOWL

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS. OTICE is hereby given that the THIR-TIETH ORDINARY YEARLY

MEETING of the Society will be held at its HEAD OFFICE, No. 1, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 8th October, 1903, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statements of Account for the year 1902 and for the Half year ending 30th June, 1903, and of declaring Dividends, &c. . The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society

will be CLOSED from the 28th September to the 8th October, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board,

Hongkong, 17th September, 1903. CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE,

LIMITED. NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

HE TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHARE HOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Undersigned at 12 o'clock (NOON', on

THURSDAY, the 22nd October. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 22nd October, both days inclusive. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Agents,

Canton Insurance Office,

Hongkong, 26th September, 1903. [11736 HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

TOTICE is hereby given that AN EXTRA-ORDINARY GE : ERAL MEETING of Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., L MITED, will be held at the COMPANY'S: Offices, Nos. 38 and 4r, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the ust day of October, 1903, at NOON, when the SUBJOINED RESOLUTIONS will be proposed, viz:-

"be increased from \$1,000,000 (divided "into 100,000 shares of \$10 each) to "\$1,500,000 (divided into 150,000 shares "of \$10 each) by the creation of 50,000 "new shares of \$10 each to be offered and " if accepted to be allotted to the present "shareholders of the Company at par in "the ratio and proportion of one new "share for every two old shares in the "Company held by the respective share-"holders thereof, the amount payable on "each of such new shares, respectively/to "be paid at such time or times and in such "manner as the Company by its General "Managers may hereafter determine."

"That the Capital of the Company

2. "The Article No. 82 of the Articles of Association of the Company be can-"celled and the following Article subs-"tituted therefor:--"The remuneration of the General

"Managers shall be \$4,000 per annum "(which shall cover office rent but "not salaries of Secretary and other "employees) and a commission of 5 per cent, of the net profits of "Company for each year that such "Capital of the Company."

Should the above Resolutions be duly passed they will be submitted for confirmation as

SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS to a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEET-ING which will be subsequently convened. Dated this 24th day of July, 1903. JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, 931e] General Managers.

CANTON DISTRICT.

LOCAL NOTICE TO MARINERS. No. 65.

WRECCOF STONE JUNK ABOVE 2ND BAR CREEK.

TOTICE is liereby given that the above Wreck has been REMOVED and the Channel is now clear. J. HOWELL MAY, Harbour Master.

Approved, H. B. MORSE, Commissioner of Customs, Custom House

Canton, 28th September, 1903.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

CEALED PROPOSALS will be received, by the Undersigned at their place of business in Hongkong until NOON, OCTOBER IOTH, 1903, for the FURNISHING of MA-TERIALS and the CONSTRUCTION of PASSENGER DEPOT for the Imperial Chinese Railway Administration, Canton-Hankow Railway, at Fat Shan. !"

Each Bidder will be required to deposit a Certified Check for 10% of the Amount of Bid: Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Office of the Undersigned.

The Railway Administration does not necessarily bind itself to accept the Lowest or any

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

American China Development Co. LLUNGKONG, 2nd Uctober, 1903.

X JANTED a BOY WRITER in the NAVAL STORE DEPARTMENT, Age 15 to 17, Salary \$20 per Month, rising by \$5 per Month annually to \$50 with Temporary. Addition of 25%.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1903. [12016 THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO, LIMITED.

HONGKONG STATION.

DEFERRING to Notice of 20th December, 190, and subsequent Notices, Senders of Telegrams are hereby advised that from tet October, 1903, the Currency equivalent of the Franc will, subject to revision after. Three Months, be fixed at \$5.46, at which Rate, the Charge for all Telegrams will be collected from said Date.

The following Rates will, consequently, come

California, Washington Station, 4.10 District of Columbia, New York State, Pennsylvania..... 3 90 New York City, Ontario, Quebec, Asia, 1st Pegion, 1.15

Asia, 2nd Region, 1.05 Japani 1.50 Shanghai..... 045 New Complete Lists will be distributed as soon as ready. 'In the meantime any further information may be obtained by applying to the Company's Office.

OLAF NIELSEN, Superintendent Hongkong, 28th September, 1903. 11179e

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRA-LASIA AND CHINA-TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED. DEFERRING to the Notice of the 25th

of June last, the Senders of Telegrams are hereby advised that, from the 187 of OCTOBER next, the Charges for Telegrams will, subject to revision after Three Months, be collected at the Rate of FORTY-SIX. CENTS to equal One France

Superintendent Hongkong, 28th September, 1903. [11800]

MADAM FLINT & CO.

IMPORTERS OF FRENCH

MATERIAL ACCEPTED AND DESIGNED during the Summer Months.

PRICES MODERATE.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL: ROOMS & and 5. Hongkong, 1st October, 1903.

ohnston, Mrs. and

Mrs. J. S.

Heims, W.

Hug, Mrs. E.

Hernan, W. J.

Manington, G.

Kennedy, Mrs. A. F.

Lenthold, E. H.

Sisters, (Gov. Civil

Tulloch, Capt. & Mrs.

Hospital)

Smith, Mrs.

White, Miss

Sclintzer, F. K.

Walters, Mrs.

Shiba, C.

Harvey, Lieut, and Michael, Mr. and Mrs.

KOWLOON.

Jackson, Mrs. and child McDermouth, C. H.

Intimations.

HONGKONG STUDIO.

HIGHER CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER, 41 & 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, TOP FLOOR.

MORTRAITS, GROUPS and ENLAR-GING and COPYING in all Sizes.

LARGE SELECTION OF VIEWS ALWAYS ON HAND.

PRICE VERY MODERATE. Hongkong, 15th 'eptember, 1903.

SUI SANG,

Lately Practising with Dr. I. SAKATA). DENTIST, No. 26, Co-naught Road Central. Unnakono, 4th February ince

SANDAL

absolutely pure English Oil. Full directions. All Chemists. Insist on Savaresse's.

Dhipping.

Arrivala.

Ariake Maru, Jap. s.s., 2 188, Hori 2nd Oct.,-Moji 17th Sept., Coals - M. B. K. Elisabeth Rickmers, Ger. s.s., 997, Nebinger, and Oct., - Hollow 1st Oct., Rice, &c. -A.,

Oct.,-Manila 30th Sept., Hemp.-B. & S. 29th Sept., Gen.—B. & S.

Sugar.—J., M. & Co.

Gen.-O. S. K. Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Hoi Ho. for Canton. . Sun Cheeng, for Conton. Pronto, for Newchwang. Kansu, for Shanghai. Taisang, for Shanghai Ariake Maru, for Kobe. Wo Ping, for Wuchdw. Anting Maru, for Swatow. Kwangtuh, for hanghai. Laerles, for Swatow. Huilonng, for Swatow. America Maru, for Shanghai. Wingchai, for Macao. Calchus, for Nagasaki. Sambia, for Si gapore. Kwongchow, for Canton. Chanwai, for Wuchow.

Departures,

Glory, H.M.S. battleship, for Singapore. Inaba Maru, for Singapore. Robilla Maru. for Manila. Rubi, for Manila. America Maru, for San' Francisco. Kansu, for Chinking. Taisang, for Shanghai, Kwangtah, for Shanghai. Sambia, for Calculta. Shanghai, for Shanghai. Hanoi, for Haiphong. Calchus, for Nagasaki.

Passongers arrived.

Per Sungkiang, from Manila-Mr. Go Yu. Miss Anita Lopez, Messrs. Brammer, W. L. Clarke, Wm. O. McMullen, E. E. Euright, Dr. C. J. H. p'cins, Lieut. Wesley King, Messrs, H. Jersohn, J B Roche, A Schiff, Said Hashim, Mrs. Carolina Rocha, Reyes, Miss Ursula Rocha, Mrs. Emilia Braga, Mrs. A. C. Souza, Matilde Rodriguez, Miss Rodriguez, and 24 Chinese.

Passengers departed.

Per Inaba Maru, for Singapore-Col. Campbell, Misses Cole (2), Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Blanco, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. King and child, Messrs. E. G. Probrook, T. Mathews, K. Khemchand, C. Shibuya, K. Sawada, and t Chinese mairied couple and 3 children. For Colombo-Mr. Geo. Gretto. For Marseilles-Mes-rs. T. Kamiya, Ernest Mirow, D. Jacob, Prof. R. Iwazumi, Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Johnson and 3 children. For London-Messrs. T. H. Seller, Lo Chang, K. Tayomaru, Capt. R. C. Morris, Lieut. and Mrs. Bispham, Capt. F. Capt. E. Parke, Mrs. E. A. Barchelor and 3 children.

Per Rubi, for Manila-Mr. F.C. Keans, Maj. Otto von Eizel, Miss Ida Clifford, Mr. Antonio Gomez Zorilla, Revs. Daniel Gucke, Edgar Cook, J. J. Carroll, J. B. McGintey, James Mc-Closkey, Dr. and Mrs. T. Hays, Messrs. S. Soc. Hongkong .. 10 a.m 29 97 80 64 E 3 L. Locos, B. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ma- Victoria Peak condray, Mr. M. W. Tuttle, Right-Rev. D. J. Gap Rock ... ' Dougherty, (Bishop of New Segovia, P.I.), Macao Messrs. W. A. Anderson, Bisner Sing, Sundra | Haiphong ... Sing, C. Cheiot, Cao Ticoby, C. Quisente, Q. Manila..... Trapley, 8. Limco, C. C. Yockle, Fujiwa, Mr. Bacolod 9 a.m. and Mrs. J. A. Glover, Messrs. Robert Harris, Coilo. Quench, C. Guamby, K. Ram, W. Taby, Hebu 29.88 84 - s 1 0 S. Quincy, S. Charles, C. Botco, C. Junro, C. C. St. James lioam -Casey and George Williams,

Per Robillo Mary, for Manila-Messrs. E. H. Leuthold, C. H. Hunter, E. P. Bouine, C. J. Hoke, L. S. Kirtland, Kwong Hing Chio. Queng Meng, Queng Kock, Juin Cy Hung Yap Ki, F. Kurahashi, Li Lung, Mrs. Y. Uramura, Messre. D. Minozaki, Chan Hung, F. K. Schuitzler, W. U. Anderson, J. F. Gross, Li. Kwong, S. Minckishi, J. B. Hovre, Li Queng, Kiong Chian, Chua Choy Co, Li Yut Chi, Cheong A. Foon, U. Kwong, Miss Fusa Nakanishi, Messrs. Mok Tong and T. Quin Co.

Shipping Reports. Str. Machaon from Moji:-Moderate Ely winds, and fine weather throughout.

Str. Sungkiang from Manila :- Northern part clear and fine, with fresh N.E. monsoon, Southern part overcast, and heavy squalls of wind 5th inst., 3 P.M. and rain, seas, winds, and light S.W. swell.

St	Steamers Expected.					
Vessels	From	Agents	Due			
Hiroshima M Ernest Simons.		N. Y. K M. M.				
Indravelli, Laisang	Japan Singapore .	P. & A. Co J., M. & Co	Oct.			
Kasuga Maru Zafiro Yawata Maru	Manila	S., T. & Co	Oct.			
Monmouthshire Gaelic	Singapore. Japan	 T. & Co. P. M. Co. 	Oct.			
Tsinan Athenian	P. Darwin. Vancouver	B, & S C. P. R. Co	Oct. 1:			

	Hongkong & What	mpoa	Dock	Retu	rns.
	Fausang	at	Kowlo	on "	Doc
	Kong Beng	9)	4		94
-	Savoia	**	7)		. 19
,	Bangkok	91			3.19
	Pembrokeshire	• •	99		19
	Nanyang	31	Cosmop	olitan	10.
	Emma Luyken	94		- 1	11
	Themis	44	Aberd	een	12
	Arratoon Apcar	94			- 11

Clavering|San F'cisco|C. C. Co,...|Oct.

Ships Passed The Canal

Outward-Ist September-Nippon, Lerche, Sungkiang, Br. s.s., 1,021, Outerbridge, 3rd Glenlochy, Hermann. 5th September-Sophie, Rickmers, Hermiston, Kaisow, Calchas, 8th Machaon Br. s.s., 4,276, Long, 3rd Oct., -Moji September - Monmouthshire. 12th September -Sado Maru, Multa, Lydia, Tantalus, Ben-Onsang, Br. s.s., 1,787. Davies, 3rd Oct .- vorlich. 16th September-Kennebee, Ernest 7th inst., 3 P.M. Sourabaya 16th Sept., and Chirobon 23rd, Simons, Heathford. 18th September-Priam Albenga, Marburg, Polyphemus, Sikh, Gl-nroy. Daijin Maru, Jap. s.s., 90 , Ogata, 3rd Oct., - 23rd September-St. Bede, Preussen. 25th Sep-Tamsui via Amoy and Swatow and Oct., tember-Yurra, Antenor, Palawan, Kawashi Maru, Strassburg. 3rd October-Hyson.

Homeward-123rd September-Benledi. 30th September-Sucvia, Kinutschou, Indrawadi, Bodenia. 3'd October-Saluxie, Sigismund. Arrivals at Home-1st eptember-Benlomond, Princesse Marie, Tamba Maru. 5th September-Arara, Tiberghien, Manchuria. 8th September-Hamburg, Prinz Heinrich, Glenesk. 12th September-Glengarry, Ceylon, Nurnberg, Prometh iss. 16th September-Stentor, 18th September-Trieste, Sanuki Maru. 23rd September-Macduff. 25th September-Japan, Wursburg, Caledonien. 30th September-Tydeus, Hakata Maru, Sachien, Orestes.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg. Acting Director of the Hongkong Obserhas fallen slightly over the Philippines; risen

elsewhere, particularly over Japan. The typhoon has probably moved away over the Pacific to the S. of Japan. neighbourhood of N. Luzon, where pressure

remains low. Pressure is high over N. China. Strong NE, monsoon along the China coast and over the N. part of the China Sea.

	rorecast;—iresn NE. winds; nn	IC
	10 B.M	On date at
	Barometer 29.91	4 p.m 29.82
,	Temperature 83	81
4	13 mmidity 62	72
	Rainfall	_
	CHINA COAST METEORCLOGICAL	REGISTEP.

October 3rd, 1903, a.m.

Bar. Th. Hu. Wind Wr.

		1 !		1 1	1 1	•	
Vladivostock.	7 a.m.	30,14	45	84		0	b
`emuro		30.04		_	N	6	_
Hakodate		30,13			NW	2	_
Tokio	19	29 98	_		NW		_
Kochi		29.87		_	NE	4	_
Nagasaki	19	29,05		_	NE	6	
Kagoshima		29.91	_	-	N	4	-
Oshima	**	29.80	_		N.	6	_
Naha		29.74	_	1170	N		_
Ishigakijima	77.1	29.81	_	_	E	8	11
Taihoku	5 a.m	29 91	_	_	S	2	3
Taichu	,	29.85				10	
Tainan	''	29.84					
Koshun				1		90	_
	19	29.85		_	NE	8	_
Pescadores	- 198 V	29.85	_	_	NE	[0	_
Weihaiwei 🛴	9 a.m		_	-	 .	_	-
Gutzlaff	11	30.11		67	NNE	4	b
Shaip Peak	39	29.98	75	68	NNW	3	0
Amoy	6.30 a	29.98	74	72	N	2	C
	9 a.m	29.92	82	_	NE	2	i b
Canton			84	87		1	ı
)				_	, -

29.93 82 - E

29.80 81 85 SSW 2 0

W 3 0

A Mail will close for -Chefoo and Newchwang-Per Pronto,

Moji-Per Ariake Maru, 4th inst., 9 A.M. Canton-Per Lowan, 4th inst., 9 A.M. Swatow, Amoy and Foochow-Per Anping Maru, 4th inst., 11 AM.

Canton-Per Honam, 5th inst., 9.30 A.M. Macao-Per Heungshan, 5th inst., 1.15 P.M Sydney and Melbourne-Per Chingtu, 5th inst., 3 P.M.

Kobe, Nagasaki and Vladivostock-Per Savoia, 5th inst., 4 P.M. Kuchinotzu-Per Hikosan Maru, 5th inst,

Annam, 6th inst. II A M Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui-Per Daijii Maru, 6th inst., It A M. Singapore, Colombo and Bombay-Per

Hiroshima Maru, 6th inst., 11 A.M. Macao-Per Heungshan, 6th mst., 1.15 P.M

Fausang, 6th inst., 2 P.M. Singapore, Penang and Calcutta-Per Arratoon Apcar, 6th inst., 2 P.M. Tientsin-l'er Wosong, 6th inst., 2 P.M Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria

Namtao-Per Taichun, 6th inst., 5 P.M. Sanbue-Per Hoi Fu, 6th inst., 5 P.M. Macao-Per Wingchai, 6th inst., 5 P.M. Canton-Per Powan, 6th inst., 5 P.M. Jackman, H. T. Saigon-Per Holstein, 6th inst., 5 P.M. Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama,

7th inst , 11 A.M. Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama—Per Kasugu | Burton, L. H. Maru, 7th inst., 11 A.M. Boas, J. Macao-Per Heungshan, 7th inst, 1.15 P.M. Campbell, R.E., Lieut. Manila-Per Sungkiang, 7th inst., 3 P.M.

Namtao-Per Taichun, 7th inst., 5 P.M. Sanbue-Per Hoi Fu, 7th inst., 5 P.M. Macao-Per Wingchai, 7th inst., 5 P.M. Canton-Per Kinshan, 7th inst, 5 P.M. Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Bris-Gale, Miss G. bane, Sydney and Melbourne-Per Pawata Haydn, P.

Manila-Per Zafiro, 10th inst., 9 A.M. Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria Lee, G. E. (B.C.), and Tacoma-Per Victoria, 10th inst.,

Seydlife, 14th inst., 11 A.M. Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Hawley, Miss W. Hawley, Mr. and Mrs. Schueeloch, Ralph Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.—Per Empress of China, 21st inst., II A.M.

TO-MORROW.

On the 3rd at 11.55 a.m. The barometer St. John's Cathedral:--Communion, 7, a.m. Matins, 11 a.m., Evensong, 5.45 p.m. Roman Catholic Cathedral: -- Mass at 6 a.m.,

A rew depression may be forming in the German Bethesda Chapel, West Point:— Blanding N. W. Morning Service, 11 a.m. St. Francis' Church, Wanchai :- Mass (Chin.)

8 a.m. Wesleyan Methodist Church: - Services, 10.30 a.m., and 5,45 p.m.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church. Queen's Road West.

Holy Communion 12.15 p.m. Evensong 6.30 p.m., Magnificat, Hawkins Nunc, Turner; Hymns, 435, 347, 16 S.H., and

a.m., and between 5.15 and 6 p.m., (Kowloon wards. The "Answering Pennant" is the call flag. All the sittings are free and unappropriat-Visitors welcome. Books &c., provided. Sunday school to to to.45 a.m.

OCCIDENTAL. Bains, John W. Liddell, Mr. and Mrs. Chandler, Lieut. F. Lopez, Amaro Diss, George A. Lumsden, R.G.A, W.F. Dobrowhl, Mr. Merdas, G. Donald, W. H. Meyers, F. Frotscher, H. Moss, RAM.C., E. P. Garstin, Capt. G. and child. Macfarlane, Mr. and Pezare, Lieut. T. Mrs. Harold Shepherd, E. B. Stephens H: Hertel B.

Post Other.

Ankrom, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph, Mr. and M Anton, A. S. Black, Mr. and Mrs. Boggan, Mr. & Mrs. R

Manila, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane

Kumchuk and Samshui-Per Tungkony

Namtao-Per Taichun, 5th inst., 5 P.M. Sanbue-Per Hol Fu, 5th inst., 5 P.M. Macao-Per Wingchai, 5th inst., 5 P.M. Canton-Per Hankow, 5th inst., 5 P.M. Canton-Per Hankow, 5th inst., 5 P.M. Canton-Per Futshan, 6th inst, 9 30 A.M. Europe, &c., India, via Inticoni-l'e

Amoy and Manila-Per Puensung, 6th inst., Singaphre, Sourabaya and Samarang-Per

and Seattle-Per Kaga Maru, 6th inst., 3 P.M.

Victoria and Vancouver, B.C .- Per Tartar,

Kumchuk and Samshui-Per Tungkong,

Maru, 9th inst., 3 P.M.

Shanghai, Chemulpo, Dalay and Port Arthur | Carter, H. B. | Cunningham, A. -Per ullberg, 10th inst., 5 P.M. Straits and Bombay-Per Capri, 12th inst., Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Ehrhasdt, Capt. Europe, &c., India, via Tuticorin-Pe Hale, Mrs. M. P. Hawley, Miss M.

CHURCH SERVICES.

7 a.m., 8 a.m., and 9.30 a.m. Benediction, 5.30 p.m.

6 a.m., (Port.), 7.30 a.m. Benediction,

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road :-- Morning Service (English), 9 am. Dymack, R.A., Lieut. A. Sawer, Capt. St. Anthony's Chapel, West Point:-Mass.

Union Church :-- Services, 11 a.m., and 6 p.m.

Matins 11 a.m., Venite, Travers; Te Deum, Lambkin, Col. & Mrs. Russell; Jubilate, Russell; Hymns, 8, 70 S.H., 30 S.H., and 434. Kyrie, Abba.

The Church launch Dayspring will call on ships carrying white crews to bring friends Crafton, R. H. ashore to the services between 9.15 and 19.30 Police Pier, 10.30 and 6 p.m.): returning after-

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

Keyt, Dr. F. Wolf, Richard De

		окойо	Living, 1903.	is likely		
	Anderson, Mr. Ankrom, Mr. and Mrs.	Jones, J. W. Joseph, Mr. and Mrs.	THE	SF	IARE MARKET.	
1		Katsch, E. A. King, Wesley King, Chas. G.	Srocks.	VALUE.	LAST DIVIDEND.	TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS.
		Leggait, E. A. Lewis, A. R.		yer a	BANKS.	
	Boggan, Mr. & Mrs. R Bonner, E. A.	Macgowan, R. J. MacKie, G.	Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	\$ 125	Div. of £1.10/- @ 1/8=\$18 for half- year ending 30.6.1903	56 15 S.
	Bonnet, F. Borthwick, Mr. and		National Bank of China, Ld Do. Founders	£ 8	3/1} = \$1.96} for 1902	\$281 b.
•	Brand, D. Brown, W. S.	Mast, Mr. and Mrs. F. McAran, T. P.	Union In. Society of C'ton, La.		RINE INSURANCES.	
ו	Buck, Hart Campbell, Mr. & Mrs.	McHenry, J. H., M'Cleary, C. Meikle, Mr. & Mrs. E.	China Traders' In. Co., Ld	\$ 25 £ 25	16 %=\$1 for year ended 30,4.1902 Interim of £1 for 1902	\$611
	G. Clark, J.	Miller, P. L. Minnitt, Chas F. and	Yangisze In. Association, Ld. Canton In. Office, Ld.	5. 6a	20 %=\$12 for 1901 28 %=\$14 per share for 1901	Stated by
	Clarke, W. G. Connell, J. J.	servant Mrs. and	Hongkong Fire In. Co., Ld		TRE INSURANCES.	4.4
•	Colson, F. T. Coulson, C. H.	child Murphy, Mr. and Mrs.	China Fire In. Co., Ld	\$ 50		\$325 sa. & s \$89 b.
	Day, W. E. Day, H. B.	E. O. North, C. J.	Hongkong, Canton, & Macao	4 ·	SHIPPING.	1.
	Dean, G. Desallais, R. Douglas, Capt. & Mrs. J.	Osborn, Mrs. G. Parfitt, W.	Steamboat Co., Ld	1 . 10	5 % = 10/- per share for 1902	582
,	Downing, T. C. Edier, Mrs. F. and inft.	Potter, A. G.	China & Manila S.S. Co., Ld., Douglas Steamship Co., Ld.,	\$ 50	Div. of \$3 for year ended 30,6,1903	\$32 s.
i	Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. A. Emerson, A.	Roche, J. B. Ross, S. B. C.	"Star" Ferry Co., Ld { "Shell" Transport & Trading	\$ 10	60 cts. 30'4'03	\$16
•	Etzel, Mr. Fanton, Mr. and Mrs.	Sayle, R. T. D.	Co., Ld	(A) 1	3rd Interim of 6d. for 1902	
	Fisher, H. G.	Sherman, R. H.	Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Limited	Tls. 50		
	Glover, C. Giant, A. W.	Smith, J. Simmers, Mr. and Mrs.	Do. Preference	Tis. 50	Refineries.	Tls. 504
	Hall, Capt. T. Hanmer, Thos. A. Hanna, W. B.	Snewin, E. A. Somerville, Geo. Thomas, C. B.	China Sugar Refining Co., Ld., Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ld.	\$ 100	Fin. of \$7 making \$12 for 1901	\$98
	Haughwont, W. B. Hayton, J. T.	Wall, Mrs. L. Watkins, G. A.	Perak Sugar Cultivation Co.	Fis. 50	\$3 per share for 1897	
	Hill, L. D. Hooper, Mr. and Mrs.	Watson, Jas. Woolmer, Mr. & Mrs.			MINING.	Tls. 60
	Hopkins, Dr. C. J. Hunter, J. W.	Wright, Mr. and Mrs. C. Gordon	Punjom Mining Co., Ld Société Française des Char-			
-	Icely, Rev. J. Jackman, H. T.	Young, Capt. and Mrs. D. and child	Raub Australian Gold Mining			
	Jaffi, D.		Chinese Engineering & Min- ing Co., Ld.	- 9	No. 12 of 1/- per share 28.1.01	70.11
.1	Burton, L. H. Birbeck, R. J.	Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. E. G.			No. 1 of 1/6 per share 10,10.02	115. 0.50 50.
	Boas, J. Campbell, R.E., Lieut.	Littler, P. M.	Hongkong & Whampon Dock Co., Ld.	\$ 50	1	\$206 s.
	j. R. Daly, Mr. & Mrs. R. F.	Marston, Mr. and Mrs.	S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co.,	Tis. 100	Final of Tis. 8 making Tis. A for year	
1	Dufour, Mrs. B. Eyre, H.	Middleton, A. Reinburg, Louis G.	Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ld	\$ 50	Interim of \$21 for 1903	\$87 b.
-	Featherstone, Mrs. F. R.	Tempest, Miss M. Tibbey H. M.	New Amov Dock Co., Ld Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf & Godown Co., Ld.		328 for 1902	\$37₺
	Haydn, P.	Tullet, A. E. Tyrwhitt, T.	e. *	Lands,	HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.	118, 212 6.
	Howard, E. Hume, R. Lee, G. E.	Whitamore, R. Williams, W. H.	China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ld.	\$ 10	8 %=80 cents per share for 1902	59}
+	KING E	DWARD.	Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ld	\$ 100	Interim of \$6 for 1903	\$153 8.
-	Carter, H. B. Cunningham, A.	Macdonald, Miss Eva. Muelle, Ed. (Consul for	West Point Building Co., Ld.	\$ 50	\$2.30 per share for 1902 Interim of \$1\frac{1}{2} for 1903 \$6 for first \frac{1}{2}-year 1903	Sto sa.
	Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Ehrhasdt, Capt.	Peru) Railton, W. Alex.	Oriente Hotel Co., Ld. (Manila) Astor House Hotel Co., Ld	\$ 50	8 %=\$4 for }-year ending 31.12.1900	\$58
	Hale, Mrs. M. P. Hawley, Miss M.	Reid, Arch. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. T.	(Shanghai)	\$ 25		, , , ,
	Hawley, Miss W. Hawley, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. T.	Schueeloch, Ralph H. Stephens, M. J. D.	Queen's Hotel (Wei-hai-wei)		6 % for year ending 31.3 o3 First year	Tls. 15 sa.: Tls. 25
	Hawley, Mr. and Mrs. Geo.	Story, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas	Co., Ld	5 10	9 per cent, for 1902	Stot b.
-	Hollingsworth, A. H. Kyshe, Mr. and Mrs.				COTTON MILLS.	gir giri,
-	J. W. Norton		Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving & Dyeing Co., Ld.	\$ 10	{Final of 60 cents, making \$1 for}	\$141 b.
1	Allison, A.	Mortimore, Miss C.	Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ld.	Tls. 50	3 % for period ended 31.10.97	Tis. 30 sz.
	Baintridge, O. G. Beattie, Andrew Behn, Geo.	Ollis, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Ormiston, R.A. Major	International Cotton Manufac- turing Co., Ld Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinn-	Tis. 100	Interim of 3 % on account of 1898	Tis. 40 s.
	Blanding N. W. Brown, Col. L. F.	and Mrs. J. W. Pierce, B. A.	ing & Weaving Co., Ld Soy Chee Cotton Spinning	Tis. 100		Tis. 35 sa.
	Brusse, George Bunny, Major and Mrs.	Plant, J. Shawell	Co., Ld	Tls. 500	4 % for period ended 31.12.00	Tis, 200
	J. W. and children	H. E. Pratt, R.A., Major and	Albambra, Ld	\$ 500		\$250 b.
	Chichester, Maj. A. A.	Mrs. H. A. Reid, T. II.	Philippine Tobacco Trust Co., Ld.	\$ 50	None	
	Dymack, R.A., Lieut. A. Ferrier, Col. and Mrs.	Sawer, Capt. Sawer, Mrs. W. E. Schmidt, Dr. and Mrs.	Shanghai - Sumatra Tobaccol Co., Ld	Tls., 20	Interim of Tls. 3 per share	Tis. 52 s.
	Gibson, Dr. Robert	Scott, Charles R. Sinclair, A.	Green Island Cement Co., Ld.		MISCELLANEOUS.	\$221 h.
1	Hewitt, F. T. Baines	Smith, Carl W. Spaickhaver, W. O. C.	A. S. Watson & Co., Ld	\$ 12 \$ 10	First year Interim of 5 % for 1902	Tol s.
	Jones, Mr. and Mrs. P. N. H.	Thompson, Capt. N. G. Thomson, O. D.	Watkins, Ld	\$ 10 \$ 10	90 cents for year ending 30.4.1903	\$8 b. \$121
	Lambkin, Col. & Mrs. F. J.	Watson, Mr. and Mrs. M. and child	Hongkong Electric Co., Ld. Hongkong & China Gas Co., Ld	₹ 10	45 cents for year ending 30.4.1903 10 % div. and 1 % bonus for 1901	S7
ļ	Lambkin, Miss Martin, R.	Wenborn, S. T. Wilson, Dr. and Mrs.	Hongkong Rope Manufactur-	5 50	\$to for 1902	Sras
1		Newell and child Wing, W. G.	Geo. Fenwick & Co., Ld Hongkong Ice Co., Ld Hongkong High-Level Tram-	\$. 25	15 per cent=\$3.75 for 1902	347 8 \$250 8.
1	Mitchell, Robert	PRIDA	ways Co., Ld	\$ 100	\$18 for year ending 31.11.1902	\$320 s.
ı	CRAIGII Crafton, R. H. Gaskell, Mr. and Mrs.	Lambelle, Lieut. and Mrs. F. W.	Hongkong & China Bakery Co. Ld.	_	5 per cent.=\$2} for 1901	\$40
	Harvey, Lieut, and		Campbell, Moore & Co., Ld.,		Div. of 521 for 1902	540 B.

[4th Interim Dividend of Tls. 71 paid] [1s. 772] sa. 15.9 1903 5 Langkat, Limited THOMAS'. Shanghai & Hongkong Dyeing Bassett, H. D. Li Man Yin, Mr. and Cleaning Co., Ld..... \$ Roberts, Capt. Charles, L. Chick Tek Thye, Mr. Robertson, O. L. Condy, Mr. C. and 2 Rougein, E. Telegraphic Address-" Rialto." BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS. Siet Tiang Lim, Mr. children Telephone No. 148., P. O. Box No. 111. Share Brokers. Wheeley, Mr. Crego, Mr. Young, L. C. NOTE: -b.=buyers, s.=sellers, sa.=sales. Cushim, J. W.

Agency, Ld.....£0,12,6.

Founders. 5

Bell's Asbestos Eastern

United Asbestos Oriental

Hongkong, Steam Water-boat

China Light & Power Co., Ld. \$

Robinson Piano Co., Ld. \$

Manila Investment Co., Ld.... \$

en Landbouw exploitatic in

William Powell, Ld.

Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch-

Agency, Ld. \$

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co. WINE MERCHANTS, and DOUBLE STREET.

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ALLSOPP'S TACER FOR STOUT in cases of 7 doz. pints JEFFREY'S EDINBURGH PALE ALE in cases of 7 doz. pints -ALLSOPP'S LAGER BEER in cases of 6 doz pints - --ALLSOPP'S LAGER BEER in cases of 4 doz. quarts -

KABUTO BEER in cases of 8 doz. pints -KABUTO BEER in cases of 4 doz. quarts

Div. of 521 for 1902 540 8,

90 cents ? for year ending 31.5.03...

None

5 %=\$21 for half-year 1901..... \$10"

None \$15 b.

\$1 for year ended 30.6.1903:..... \$8\ s.

17.50

17.50

19.00

19.00

16.00

2.50

2.50

4.75

2.00

3.75

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CORSETS.
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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1903.

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Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager. The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

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BIRTHS. On the 27th of August, at London Mission, Peking, the wife of the Rev. T. I OWARD. SMITH, of a daughter, On the 28th September, at 6 a.m., at the

LOCHEAD, of a son, MARPIAGE.

Government Civil Hospi al, the wife of JAS.

On the 21st September, a Shanghai, W. KELLY, M D., and Miss G. M. Hill, both of Changteh, hunan. DEATHS.

At Vancouver, B.C., on the 29.h of July, -JAMES BECHER, for many years, Foreman Carpenter with S. C. Farnham, Buyd & Co., On the 21st September, at No. 14, Kwen-

ming Road, Shanghai, JOHN FLOOD, aged 71 On the 21st September, at No. 9. Markham Road, Shanghai, WALTER PARRATT STAND-RING, infant child of T. Anhur and Hilda J. A.

Standring, aged 13 months.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT,

ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1903.

A VIOLATION OF BRITISH TERRITORY.

(26th September.)

flagrant violation of British law by certain declared that the soil was very favourable to her husband in governing the fourth colonial Japan the fourth colonial Japan of emissaries of the Chinese authorities in the cultivation of the cotton plant and, power of the world.

Canton. We deem it of greater utility to though its production had increased with tionary organisation in Kwangtung to of the alleged conspirators in this procrapulous hirlings, of certain mandarins in Canton, and this unfortunate now lies, awaiting decapitation, in one of the prisons of that city. The details which reach us concerning this dastardly outrage are explicit though brief, and come from a source which leaves little doubt as to their exactitude. This abduction was carried out with the usual subtlety that characterises methods of the native spies and emissaries sent over to this colony by the Chinese officials, and concerning whose action we published last week a letter of warning.---It seems, from the information received, that, on the 14th inst., Yeung Ah Pak was enticed as far as the Taishan Customs house, where he was set upon, trapped and placed aboard the steam launch Tak Tai, which was towing a saltpetre junk from Hongkong to Canton, and had put in at the station for the usual examination; a special launch which had been chartered not having arrived. On reaching Canton the captive was taken before the magistrates for examination which, it may be presumed, was conducted with the aid of that cruelty usually associated with Chinese judicial methods. With the help of information thus extracted from the sufferer the local magistrates succeeded in effecting the arrest, in Canton, on the 17th, of three more of the conspirators. The abduction of Yeung Ah Pak constitutes a veritable outrage to one of the proudest of our traditions, viz:—The security of political refugees under the British flag; and we trust that the Government will see good to investigate this affair and make every endeavour to rid us, once

THE OUTLOOK IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

and for all, of the numerous secret agents in

the pay of the Chinese officials, now over-

running the Colony.

(28th September.) In an opening speech delivered a few days

ago before the Conseil Supérieur in Saigon,

M. Beau, Governor-General of the colony,

review of the political and fiscal condition of

France's immense possessions in the East. He opened his address by calling attention to the critical situation of the finances of the colony at the outset of his administration, which was due to an error on the part of his predecessor, M. Doumer, in establishing the budget for 1902 at the rate of 2 fcs. 40 to the piastre. The subsequent depreciation of silver reduced the value of this coin to 2 francs and, in consequence, the colony was menaced with a prospective deficit, which, had the low rate of exchange continued, would have amounted to one-sixth of the total of the budget itself. However, within the last few months the outlook has brightened considerably owing to the unexpected rise in silver. Thanks to the increase of receipts through the main sources of revenue the accounts for 1902 now show a surplus of \$929,000. M. Beau informed his hearers that further improvements in revenue were to be expected owing to a more rigorous application of excise measures with regard to the government monopoly of opium, and also to the fact that the selling price of the drug has been raised considerably. It is worthy of remark that the Governor-General waxed eloquent on the immense importance he attaches to the better development of the agricultural resources of the colony. To that end, he declared, the government had decided to devote a sum of \$25,000 for establishing a college in the colony, at which the pioneer colonists could obtain, free of cultivation. M. Beau stated that a preliminary sum of \$50,000 would be employed in erecting a dam on the Song-Thuong for cultivation, and that this was but a begin-

give the bare facts of the case, which in large strides, there was room for great imthemselves are of sufficient eloquence, rather provement in that respect since no less than than enlarge on our indignation at this last | 155,655 tons of Indian and Japanese fibre proof of the treacherous machinations of the , had, according to the last annual returns, been authorities in the southern capital. In a imported into the country. He also cited recent issue we drew attention to an abor- other products which it was expected could tive attempt on the part of a revolu- be made to thrive with State aid, such as silk, cotton, ramie, jute, sugar and copra. The Governor acknowledged that the prinjected insurrection and a friend and as- the country are overpopulated and that in easy and cheap access of the most sociate of that famous reformer, Dr. Sun Yet | China, that great coolie-market, is so populous city in South China, the suppres-Sen, who had succeeded in obtaining close at hand: Referring to the pre- sion and detection of crime will always be a refuge in the New Territory, was recently judice existing amongst French colonists matter requiring the most careful attention decoyed over our borders into China, by the against employing Chinese, he stated that of the authorities. The ranks of local would accrue to the colony, by reason of have seen good to pay us a short, but genegood qualities as cultivators of the soil and more serious crimes, chronicled so often of seeks to encourage the immigration of Chi- late, have been the handiwork of some of labourers. The Governor-General intends malingering, breach of contracts, and desertion. M. Beau informed his hearers that ment to increase the revenues obtained from the forest-lands, to_check_usury and to set | must depend entirely upon the adequacy on foot loan banks with the aid of financiers the most important being the building of the Maritimes Company on its activity, and hoped that it would continue in the same direction, when the harbour improvements there once take effect. A direct steamer line from Saigon to Java would then become possible. M. Beau is bringing forward schemes for subsidising steamer lines to ply between Saïgon and China. Trade, he de- in the North, and more e recially and telegraph lines are to receive the attention of the authorities, the present system gave an exhaustive and most interesting will be considerably extended and a new method of instructing public servants in a better knowledge of native language and customs is to be adopted. The Governor-General enlarged on the peace, order and progress manifested by the colony and terminated his discourse by announcing that the defences of Indo-China both by land and sea were to be strongly reinforced in the near future. We need hardly mention that, like all official statements of such nature, this eloquent and elaborate discourse must be digested cum grano salis.

A ROYAL BIRTHDAY.

Our recent alliance with Portugal whereby the harbours and territories of the Ibernian THE DETECTION OF CRIME.

(29th September.)

In view of the recent marked increase of crimes of a serious nature, and in relation to the question to be asked by the hon, the representative of the Chamber of Commerce at the meeting of the Legislative Council on Thursday, the inhabitants of the colony will await with some anxiety the explanation cipal obstacle in the way of planters in Indo- which we trust will be tendered by the Colo-China was the scarcity of good agricultural nial Secretary on behalf of the government, labour, notwithstanding that some parts of In a colony like Hongkong, which is withthe drawbacks mentioned would most surely criminals are continually being swelled by be outweighed by the advantages which enterprising desperados from Canton, who the keen commercial instinct of the Celestials. | rally profitable, visit; and there can be little He declared that he admires still more their | doubt that a very large percentage of the nese cultivators by lessening the burden of these desperate characters from the southern taxition on them, and by giving facilities for capital. The capture of criminals who are settling them upon the land, especially in residents of this city is an easy task when Lower Tonquin where cultivators are badly compared to the discovery of the wherewanted. He has drawn up schemes for fill- abouts of these felons who flit to and fro, was over three hundred miles away from the ing up with Chinese, the waste lands of with comparative impunity, between Canton Annam, Cambodia, and Laos, since the and this colony and who, on the first sign of natives of those districts are of little value as | danger or after a successful operation, can easily find a secure refuge in the crowded to frame laws punishing with great severity intricacy of the slums of that city. It requires but small thought to realise the enormous difficulties encountered by our police measures were being taken by the govern- in bringing home crime to culprits of so evasive a class; and success in such cases and excellence of the Detective Branch of in the metropolis. The Governor-General | the police force. From the increase in serious made several statements concerning the nu- crime which has taken place during the last merous public works in hand, or projected, few months, one is tempted to believe in the possible existence of some defect in the orof good roads in Laos as a means of penetra- though whether it is due to numerical weaktion to the immense mineral wealth which ness, or to the use of insufficient and antiquexists there, and the execution of important ated methods we must await the reply of harbour work in Saïgon and Haiphong and the Colonial Secretary before coming to Annam with a view to profit the export trade | be the original causes for the wave of crimithere. Speaking of Saïgon, the Governor- nality which now overruns Hongkong it is population that the authorities should spare no effort to anieliorate the security of our citizens and their property.

DIVERTING TRADE.

We have frequently alluded to the great regularly, and in addition to the M. M. boats, depression characterising the import trade clared, had greatly increased during the past | Shantung province, and, or the 23rd year and the port returns showed an aug- inst., printed a letter from our Tientsin mentation in tonnage of 96,701 tons. Cables | correspondent stating that the main reason for the stagnation had been ascertained. It seems that merchandise arrives at Chefoo and is there transhipped into coasting junks and imported at a small native shipping port south-west of Taku, for conveyance inland by road and waterway direct to the consignees. We pointed out that the Shansi bankers have opened a bank near this place in a big town called Yenshanhsien, in order to facilitate this new route, and as that, could not be done without the knowledge of the local authorities it points which never touch the outskirts of the Colony very strongly to Government connivance. It appears that the object in thus diverting | but the experience of many years would seem the trade is to avoid payments at the enormous number of likin stations establiso long as our present methods of notifying lished by the local Government around heavy weather is allowed to remain. It wi Tientsin and which, coming on top of the be a matter of many months before th Maritime Customs dues, the River Impro- natives can be made to understand the fla vement dues, and the Chow Kwan or native system, and it is to be doubted if Peninsula are made secure against falling Customs, are almost too much to bear. The when they are well acquainted with those ounder the influence of any contingently import duty is 5, per cent., Chow Kwan 2 signals, they will forego the old fashioned hostile Powers, brings more into prominence per cent., and the likin 11 per cent. It is symbols which they have become accustomed the rulers of that country whose birthdays estimated that goods imported by this route to obey, so implicitly ever since they were are being celebrated to-day; and had it. save 32 per cent and, according to our cor- first run up at the various stations in the not been for the unfortunate indisposition of respondent, hundreds of thousands of tacls harbour. Meanwhile, we cannot impress Conselheiro Senhor A. G. Romano, Consul- worth are in this way being diverted from too strongly up Government the necessity General for Portugal, the occasion would Tientsin's trade, and the authorities are sup- of reconsidering the system of signal have been honoured in the Colony by posed to be losing some Tls. 80,000 a month ling typhoons, especially to the innumerthe usual function at Arbuthnot Road. in dues in consequence. The matter is fully able small craft swarming on the waters It was just forty years ago that King Carlos | dealt with in the P. & Times of the of the colony, and would suggest that the I. was born near Laibach, a small town 15th and 17th inst, from which we also difficulty be met by hoisting a signal in larly enough, the same day, Amelia, who was I the Pechili Gulf coast where landing that sampans and junks should seek shelter and merciful as a man, King Carlos of Portu- others, and the small shipping port be taken so that every facility is tention of the Government to a recent and undertaken by the government. He also burden and the prove that the schemes for supplying

of Japanese hongs in Chefoo has recently greatly increased. But we gather that the matter is not going to be allowed to remain in its present unsatisfactory state, as our Tientsin correspondent writes that steps are being taken to ascertain the precise amount of trade going by this irregular channel. has been shown that the goods can be put off at Chefoo and landed on the coast absolutely duty free, but as to the amount of cargo being so landed no satisfactory evidence is forthcoming. The Customs authorities have apparently known all about the matter for some months past and some time ago they sent a special representative down to the coast investigating. But for some inexplicable reason an impression appears to prevail that nothing can be done to stop it. Many maintain that the amount involved is not large enough to matter, but this is not at all assured. Meanwhile the listless inertia resultant on dull trade, pervades everything,

THE VEXATION TO SHIPPING.

red south cone was hoisted at the usual

stations to notify the shipping that a typhoon

colony. With an alacrity surpassing the

(30th September.) At half-past seven yesterday morning the

expedition usually associated with smaller craft, junks and sampans let go their moorings and hastened away to Causeway Bay to take shelter from a possible blow We referred to the vexation thus caused to shipping some time ago," when we felt it incumbent upon ourselves to draw attention to the many complaints which had come to our knowledge regarding the great inconvenience, and loss of time and money caused to local firms by junks and sampans stopping work alongside ships, and setting sail the moment typhoon signal was run up. Quite Tonquin-Yunnan railway, the construction ganisation of this useful branch of the service, number of typhoons have been notified during the past few weeks, and only two have approached within the 300-mile radius; but long before there were the least possible indications of any strong blow the establishing of new ports on the coast of conclusions in the matter; but whatever may the harbour has been entirely, descried by small craft, so indispensable in th loading and unloading of steamers, whose General congratulated the Messageries doubtlessly the desire of the majority of its enforced delay is a matter of no small importance to owners, officers and pas sengers. But apart from this, when the junks and sampans sneak out from a spel of idleness in Causeway Bay, many of them are impudent enough to demand exorbitant rates for lighterage consequent upon the loss of money entailed by their voluntary cessa tion from work, and, as most of the shipping in port is strictly bound to depart on schedule time, the squeeze has to be satisfied before the discharging or loading of vessels can pro ceed. As we have pointed out on severa occasions, the Government has decided to introduce the flag system, as at present in vogue at Shanghai, for the information of the shipping fraternity, without, however, doing away with the present drum, ball and cone signals, which are believed to be much better and safer besides being more familiar to the local junk population. One would al most have imagined that familiarity would have bred contempt, especially considering the great percentage of signalled typhoons or approach within hundreds of miles of it to indicate that 'olo custom' must 'prevai in the Austrian province of Illyria and, singu- learn that there are four places in all along addition to the present symbols, indicating tial to protect British interests, in so far as afterwards to be his wife, was brought into can be effected without the knowledge without delay. It is incumbent upon the the riverine ports of South China and Macao the world. Brave and energetic as a soldier, of the Chesoo Customs, Hotaoyen, two authorities that some preventive measures is concerned. all charge, practical knowledge in tropical gal and the Algarves has gained in an ex- Chikawying mentioned previously, which is afforded to our vast and ever increasing shiptraordinary degree the affection of those who only bout 18 miles south-west of Taku by ping trade in the matter of lighterage. The come into contact with him; while in his water. Import cargo in considerable quanti- question is not beset with many difficulties, wife, a descendant of one of the oldest ties is being landed at these places, the junks, and, judging from the effective manner to many in the Colony to learn that tenders river, by means of which a large plain near families in Europe, tracing their descent for precaution's sake against pirates, and also with which the Government dealt with have been requested for the furnishing of Kep, of some 15,000 acres, would become fit back to Boadicea of England, His Most to facilitate speed, being towed along the the recent strike of ricksha coolies, the materials, and the construction of a passenger. Faithful Majesty has a companion ever coast'by steam tugs, largely Japanese-owned. task of placing a better control upon the depôt at Fat Shan, for the Imperial Chinese We consider it our duty to call the at- ningofaseries of similar works of public utility ready to take up her share of the Imperial Indeed, according to our northern contem- crews of the smaller craft in port should be Railway Administration. This would tend

steam tugs Japanese-owned, but the number | take alarm at the first hoisting of the red signals to hurry away from the harbour and are certainly at fault in demanding extra money when they return to work after their self-imposed confinement. The best solution of the problem would be to give them warning by distinctive signal that they should move into shelter and not before this particular signal has been hoisted must they abandon work, and thus save loss of time and a subsequent squeeze.

THE RIVER TRADE.

(1st October.)

The disadvantages under which small ships

of British ownership trading to Canton and. the West River ports labour, by reason of certain provisions of the Merchant Shipping Consolidation Ordinance, have formed the subject of repeated representations to Government. It is a notorious fact that vessels of British registry plying between Hongkong and places on the Canton river, from the necessity of complying with the requirements of section 4 of the local Shipping Ordinance, are handicapped to an extent which practically give their foreign competitors in business a decided advantage over them. The number of officers required on British river steamers of small tonnage is far in excess of practical requirements. Moreover, vessels employed on the same trade and flying any other than the British flag are not under the same obligations, and by not being compelled to carry the same number of certificated officers are obviously at an advantage in so far as the running expenses of the vessels are concerned. In these days of active competition, when freights and passenger rates are cut down to such a fine point, it is easily realisable how unfair it is to British shipowners, who are in reality the pioneers of the trade, that they should be penalized in favour of foreigners who, taking advantage of the hospitality accorded them in the Colony and the freedom of the port, should operate their vessels to the detriment of our own. None too soon has the Legislature recognized the necessity of remedying this anomalous state. of affairs before the trade, created by the enterprise and capital of Britishers, is irretricvally lost owing to defective legislation. The draft Ordinance introduced by the Attorney General this afternoon, at the meeting of the Legislative Council, cannot but be regarded as a right step in the proper direction. It has passed the first reading, and it may be taken for granted that it will be taken through the remaining, stages, without opposition. Indeed, a measure like that under discussion has already been too long delayed, and it cannot but be regarded in the most favourable light by the interests which it favourably affects. The amendment of the principal Ordinance (No. 36 of 1899) is effected by section 2 of The Small Ships Exemption Ordinance, 1903, this being the short title of the Bill. That section reads as follows: "The provisions of section 4 of Ordinance No. 36 of 1899 with regard to the officers required to be provided under that section by ships leaving any port of the Colony, shall not be compulsory in the case of any British or Colonial ship not exceeding 300 tons regularly plying between the Colony and any places on the Canton or West River, or any river in the interior of Kwangtung Province, or between the Colony and Macao, and not carrying more than twelvepassengers, and every such ship shall, if provided with a duly certificated Master, be deemed to comply with the requirements of the said section: Provided that this Ordinance shall not apply to any such ship if she ceases to so regularly ply as aforesaid." A saving clause is appended to the new Bill: Under that section the Ordinance shall not come into operation until the Governor notifies that it is His Majesty's pleasure not to disallow the same, and thereafter it shall. come into operation on the day of such notification by the Governor. It is a fair assumption that once passed by the Council, the Secretary of State for the Colonies will not exercise the prerogative of advising His Majesty to disallow a measure so essenthe growing trade between the Colony and

THE CANTON-HANKOW RATLIVAY.

It will doubtless be cause of satisfaction new departure, as not only are many of the danger is imminent, but they need not railways are on the way to realisation. The THE GERMAN LANGUAGE IN CHINA.

" (2nd October.)

We Britons have become so accustomed to express our astonishment and admiration at the rapid progress made by German commerce and influence during the last decade in the Far East, that the adverse criticism of a Teuton correspondent, who writes from Shanghai to the National Zeitung, comes to us as a surprise. The writer heaps reproach upon the head of his compatriots because. although the Chinese authorities have been trying for a long time to get German pedagogues to come out and instil the precepts of "Western Civilisation" into their people. nobody-or scarcely anybody-from the Fatherland has responded to the appeal He says: "Germany's economical struggles: in China can but be benefited from a practical point of view if the Chinaman can speak German. .But there is an almost complete absence of suitable German instructors in China. Now Germany's rivals -above all England, America, Japan and France—naturally take very good care that everything German should he kept in the back ground. In Chinese educated circles English is nowadays the only foreign language of which they have any notion; in certain parts of North China they speak a little French too. The immense progress made by the aforementioned countries is practically due to this." Here the lamentations of the winter take a despairing and pathetic turn; for he declares-"This is a very dangerous state of affairs for us Germans, for, as compared with our rivals, we take a back seat." He also states that the situation is heart-rending for the Chinaman too, for "they feel that they want to open up a way for introducing the German language and German ways and habits into their country," This is somewhat startling and the idea that the Chinese are burning with desire to converse in the language of Goethe is new to us; however this may be the case. but we think that the writer's complaints with reference to the " back seat" are somewhat unnecessary, since it was evident that Germany's place was to the fore during the negociations concerning the evacuation of Shanghai in October and November last year. The writer fulminates against the German missionaries in South China, who, he declares, neglect to further by their teachings the commercial aspirations of their countrymen. He is, however, loud in the praise of those in Tsingtau where "both Evangelicals and Catholics are working with a definite aim in the interests of Germany; and in this respect full confidence can be placed in them." It would be difficult to imagine a more outspoken admission to the effect that certain of the German Missionaries are doing their utmost to secure a material conquest of the Chinese, and this frank declaration certainly indicates that the up-to-date Teuton merchant makes use of every possible method which may help to further his interests, and British business men might do well to keep this in mind. With reference to the small progress made by the German language in China and to the widespread knowledge of English, it might be reasonably suggested that this is owing largely to the greater facilities of pronunciation and grammar which are offered by the latter.

THE INDIAN PRESS.

(3rd October.)

At a time when the editors of the Supao and other Chinese reformers are hunted like wild beasts by the emissaries of the Empress Downger throughout the length and breadth of the Empire, it may not be amiss to call to question certain utterances appearing in a Bombay weekly native paper which furnish a sample of the vapourings and virulence of some of the Congress newspapers of India and the length to which they will go in criticising and censuring British Authorities. In 1857 the Government had to deal with dense masses of ignorant fanatics, an easy prey to false but fatal misrepresentations, To-day it has to deal with quite a distinct sort of fanaticism, the outcome of English Education and the sour fruits of halfknowledge, and not the less liable to be anxiously watched on that account. Fortunately, the movement is confined an infinitisemal small clique of noisy educated enthusiasts who style themselves the patriots of India and talk glibly of "India for the Indians," and of whose existence the teeming millions are in blissful ignorance. Of course, the Indian people have their grievance as the Argyleshire Cottars have theirs, which require to be carefully and judiciously laid before and brought to the knowledge of the authorities for gradual redress. But these self-styled patriots by their immoderate writings and speeches invariably set the rulers and the ruled by the cars and their Congresses and Conferences have generally been considered bodies which, to say

resulting from the same, in the profits of and injurious to the public interest at large. which our own colony is assured of an im- Now let us for a moment glance at the constitution and working of these patriots. The four sincerest wishes for the speedy termina- Congress is styled the Indian National-Congress, as if India contained a single nation with distinct aims, objects and ambition, instead of being composed of a mixture of sects, castes, races and creeds, quite divergent in views and sentiments from each other and in which the Hindu and Mussal man elements preponderate. And there is no love lost between these peoples. His therto they have been kept down from occasionally flying at each other's throat merely by the strong hand of the English. They still hate each other enough to like a street fight when their festival and procession get jammed at a narrow corner and neither party will give way. There a' witty saying amongst7 the Anglo-Indians that in the event of the English leaving the shores of India bag and baggage myriads of telegrams would be waiting them at Aden from the people imploring and beseeching them to return post-haste. And by the time the English resumed the reins of Government, Shivajee and Mowlabux would have, between them, transformed the whole country into a veritable pandemonium where

> Good old tule, most excellent plan. Of those who take who have the power

And those who keep who can, would have been the fundamental principle of their constitution. And what would have become of our friend the ubiquitous and obstreperous Parsec? Under Hindu rule he would have reverted to his original trade of liquor and egg seller and toddy-drawer and our kind friend and neighbour the Mahomedan would have given him the option of adopting his belief or losing his head. To go no further we have to look at the present wretched and miserable condition of about 2,000 families of their co-religionists who still linger in Kerman, Teheran, Shiraz and some of the large cities of Persia.

TELEGRAMS

" HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

Vicercy Tsen Chun-hsuen.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Canton, 26th September. H.E. Tsen Chun-hauen, Vicercy of Kwangsi and Kwangtung provinces, is expected to arrive here on Monday. It is understood there will be no welcome whatsoever, H.E.'s arrival being devoid of any ceremony. He will proceed at once to his Yamen.

Canton Vicercy Arrives

(From Our Correspondent.)

CANTON, Sept. 28th,

 $-3 \ 40 \ \mathrm{p.m.}$ H.E. Viceroy Tsen Chun-hsuen, of the Two Kwang, arrived here from Kwangsi at ten o'clock this morning.

YACHTING IN HONGKONG.

It was satisfactory to learn at the annual

meeting of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club last evening, that subscriptions have been increasing and that the Club appears to be in a sound financial position. New craft are being built and the coming season should provide interesting sport in the championclass. The Hon. F. H. May, who presided, referred to a yacht designed by Colonel Brown, which was to be launched on or \$7,000. Tuesday, and would endeavour to wrest the laurel-wreath from the crack designer Payne of Southampton, Mr. C.A. Tomes was also building to the design of Mr. Payne, who had been so successful in Hongkong waters. In submitting the accounts, the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. John Hastings, mentioned that the year opened with a balance of \$106 and closed with \$134 The accounts were passed. It was decided to start the season with the Ladies' Race on Saturday, 31st October and the first Club race on 1st November; and the other dates fixed were 15th and 29th November, 6th and 20th December, 10th and 24th January, 7th and 21st February, 7th and 21st March and 10th April. Some discussion ensued regarding the question of Sunday sailing, the Hon. Pollock proposing that the races he sailed on the Saturdays preceding the Sundays mentioned in the programme. Capt. Crichton seconded the motion, and the Chairman supported it remarking that he did not see any harm in going out for a quiet sail on the Sabbath, but he thought the Club should not race on Sundays for the same reason that they did not hold a race meeting or a polo tournament or a cricket match on Sunit was in the best interests of the Club to have the races on Bundays, It appeared to Mr. A. H. Ough that they got better wind on Saturdays (laughter) and though he was a keen supporter of racing on both days family men liked to spend Baturday with their own people. After further discussion regarding the hour of commencing races the Hon, Pollock added to his proposal that the starting time be 2.10, 2.20 and 2.30 p.m., but the resolution for raping on Saturdays was ultimately lost.

Replying to a question by Col. Brown regarding the Yacht Club house, the Chairman said there was a sub-committee appointed by the joint committees of the Yacht Club and of the Boat Club to investigate the matter, and they were to report to the joint committees, whereupon the foint committees would report to the general meeting of their respective. Clubs. It was agreed that the marking in the onedesign boat races be 6, 4, 3, 2 and 1 when five boats started, and 5, 3, 2 and 1 when four boats started, and so on.

HE TO HAVE COME OFFICERS. Commodore Robinson | Hon, Secretary, Mr. | team as reserves.

prospects of future commercial developments | the least, are unfriendly to the Government | P. H. Campbell, R.E; Hon, Treasurer, Mr. J. Hastings; Official Measurer, Mr. A, Denison; Committee: Messrs, Slade, Bird and Pollock, Col. Brown and Mr. C. A. Tomes; Deputy Measurers, Messrs. P. H. Campbell and H. P.

HONGKONG FOOIBALL CLU

The House M. Atkinson presided at the annual mittern profethe Hongkong Football Club, which was held in the Cricket Pavilion

on 25th ult. In proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, he remarked that they might congratulate themselves as a club on their financial condition, and, judging by the balance sheet Mr. Sandford had proved a very able and ener getic treasurer. The balance carried forward last year was \$210 while this year it had risen to \$335. Turning to the matches played, he said the Rugby record was excellent, only two games having been lost out of fourteen played. In the Association Shield competitions the club was unfortunate in having to meet the winners in the first round, but he hoped that during the coming senson they would be able to secure the trophy. So many matches were now played in both sections of the game that before long the question of securing a second ground would have to be considered, so that both Rugby and "Soccer" could be played on the same afternoon. He proceeded to refer to the retirement of Mr. Browne from the post of Secretary. Mr. Browne said he felt it incumbent on him to retire, but he had acted as Secretary for nine years, and they could not find a better one. (Applause). It would be advisable to retain Mr. Browne in the Committee, if possible.

Mr P. Goldring seconded, and the motion was carried.

The following officers were then elected:-President: The Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson Captain of the Rugby ream, Mr. H. C. Sandford Captain of the Association team, Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar; treasurer, Mr. O. J. Barnes; secretary Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe; Committee: - Messrs Goldring, Browne, G. B. Macdonald, R.A., A. R. Lowe; C. T. Kew, and I. Danby.

After discussion regarding the playing 'nondescript matches" on Sundays, which the Committee decided to consider, the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB

ANNUAL MEETING.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the llongkong Cricket Club on Monday, Mr. E. W. Mitchell, President, said that the team for Shanghai would leave on the 7th inst., and taking them all round they were a good level lot and should give a good account of themselves up North, but whether they won or whether they lost he was sure they would prove themselves worthy representatives of the H'K,C.C. He also referred to the finances of the club which started the year with a credi halance of \$1,379 and closed with a cast balance of \$2,428 with \$768 yet to be collected. He subsequently proposed the adoption of

the report and accounts. Mr. Cooper seconded and the motion was

Mr. E. W. Mitchell was re-elected President and the following officers were appointed to fill the vacancies on the Committee :—Messrs. R. Hancock, F. Maitland, P. W. Goldring, Lt. Rimington, S.F., Lt. Solfleet, R.N., Messrs. H. Arthur, J. T. Dixon and A. Mackenzie.

The Chairman announced that the ground would be opened to members on 5th October, and to play the usual match, 1st XI. v. Allcomers, on the following Saturday. A match would be played on Saturday next, between the team for Shanghai and the best eleven that could be raised against them.

THE PAVILION SCHEME.

In referring to this scheme, which has already been given at length in our columns. the Chairman mentioned that it was not a committee scheme altogether, but had been put forward just to see what the members thought about it. To repair the existing building would cost \$5,000.

Mr. W. B. Dixon thought that in the plans of the proposed new pagains the lavatories, efc., seemed to take up too sarge a space, and the score arrangements were capable of im-

Mr. P. W. Goldring was very much opposed to the scheme, and thought the Club could not afford to spend \$30,000 on a pavilion or anything else. He suggested that the present pavilion be put in repair or another pavilion built, at an expenditure not to exceed \$6,000

Mr. E. H. Hinds also doubted whether the Club would be able to pay the interest on the proposed issue of debentures. Mr. R. K. Leigh, while agreeing that Mr.

Ram had given them a very pretty design of a pavilion, was of opinion that a suitable building could be provided for \$20,000. The dressing rooms should be on the ground floor, and there should be a separate staircase leading to the roof, which should be flat for the convenience of speciators viewing the matches, and which should be provided with a verandah and protected from the weather.

His Honour A. G. Wise suggested that the matter should be referred to the committee in order to see if the money could be raised at all on the debentures He very much doubted whether they would ever get \$25,000 or \$30,000.

The Chairman said he thought Mr. Justice Wise's suggestion a good one, and that the matter should be referred to the committee, His Honour A. G. Wise-What is the secur

ity you offer? The Chairman - None whatever.

Mr. Goldring then moved that the matter be referred to the committee for them to consider ways and means and the three alternativesdays. Mr. Slade was opposed to it, and though (a) that we shall carry out the plan as submitted he preferred to race on Saturdays thought in the paper sent to members, that a new pavilion shall be erected in the N.W. corner of the grounds, and that the present pavilion shall be repaired, (b) and that the committee shall invite tenders for which of these three schemes they, after mature deliberation, consider will be most satisfactory and beneficial to the interests of the Club,

The motion was agreed to and the committee was empowered to invite such members of the Club as they thought fit to join the Committee and advise them in the matter. This concluded the business,

After the match on 26th ult. in which Hancock's XII beat Smith's XIII by 99 runs, the team to represent Hongkong in the Interport (Captain), J. T. Dixon, Lt. Lumsden, R.A., W. C. D. Turner, H. Arthur, Lt. Smith, R.A.,

CRICKET. TO DAY'S PLAY.

Another very interesting match was commenced on the Cricket ground shartly before twelve o'clock to-day when the team selected to meet Shanghai in the Interport match played a combination cap ained by T. Sercombe Smith. Sercombe Smith's team went to the wicket first and were dismissed for 129, the highest score being by Licut. Rimington who compiled 28. The team for Shanghai opened well and at 5.15 p.m. had lost only two wickets for 143.

Scores are as follows :-SERCOMBE SMITH'S XL

Sercombe Smith (Capt.) c J. T. Dixon b Lumsden 23 W. Dixon, b Bird P. H. Irwin, R.N., c Arthur, b Dixon 19 Lieut, Toulmin, R.M.L.I., c Horrocks, b' A. de A.C. Punnett, R.N., ibw., b. Lumsden Lieut. Rimington, S. F. c Pearce, b Cooper 28 Capt. P. G. Davies, A.o.D. c Dixon, b Capt. Riach, b Hancock de Paris, R.N., b Dixon E. Lee not out.....

HANCOCK'S XI. R. Hancock (Capt.) b Lee

Lieut, Smith, R.A., c Rimington, b Irwin ... 66 W. C. D. Turner not out Extras

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held on Thursday in the Council Chamber, Present:-His Excellency the Governor, Sit Henry A. Blake, G.C.M.G., Hon. Colonel L. F. Brown, R.E., (Officer Commanding the Garrison) Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Sir Henry Spencer Berkeley, Kt. (Attorney-General), Hon. A. M. Thomson, (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Commander Basil Taylor, R.N. (Acting Harbour Master), Hon. W. Chatham, (Director of Public Works), Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson (Principal Civil Medical Officer), Hon Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G., Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G. Hon. Wei Yuk, Hon. Gershom Stewart Hon, H. E. Pollock, K.C., Mr. R. F. Johnston (Acting Clerk of Councils).

NEW MEMBER, Hon. Basil Taylor took the oath on his admission to a seat in the Council, vice Commander Rumsey absent on leave.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minutes (Nos. 50 to 53) and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was agreed to, The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the

Report of the Finance Committee (No. 8) and moved its adoption. The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the

motion was agreed to: PUBLIC WORKS. The Director of Public Works laid on the

table the reports (Nos. 6 and 7) of proceedings of the Public Works Committee at meetings held on the 10th August and 17th ult., respectively. The reports read as follows :--DIS.NEECTING STATION AT KOWLOON.

The chairman laid before the committee a plan for a disinfecting station providing similar accommodation to the existing one in the City of Victoria, with quarters for an inspector attached, to be erected at Yaumati, and ex- | serious crimes? plained that the scheme was partly provided for in the current 'year's Estimates. The accommodation originally contemplated, however, was only a shed for the disinfector itself and quarters for an inspector, but the Sanitary Board had since asked, for an additional twostoried shed to contain stores and house the coolies employed at the station, besides offices and other accommodation. These additions

The committee unanimously agreed to recommend that tenders be called for the entire work and that, if necessary, a supplementary vote should be taken to meet this year's expenditure,

CONVICT PRISON ON STONECUTTERS' ISLAND It was decided, in view of the absence of two members (Hons. C. W. Dickson and R. G. Shewan) of the committee, to defer the further consideration of the proposal to establish a Convict Prison on Stonecutters' Island.

BACTERIOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, The chairman explained that, in consequence of the inability of the Public Works Department to undertake the work, the preparation of plans and estimates &c. had been placed in the hands of Messrs. Leigh & Orange, architects. Preliminary plans had at first been prepared by them for a building in accordance with the Bacteriologist's iders, the cost of which he estimated roughly at \$60,000. After communication with Singapore and Shanshal, amended plans on a reduced scale had been prepared. He now laid the plans, before the Committee; the cost of the work being estimated by the architects at \$40,000. The site was in the upper portion of Taipingshan Resumed Area adjoining Caine

It was unanimously agreed to recommend that the work he carried out in accordance with amended plans and estimate. GUNPOWDER DEPÔT ON GREEN ISLAND

Plans which had been prepared for the construction of a new Gunpowder Depat on Green Island, in substitution for the existing depot on Stonecutters, were laid before the committee. The estimated cost of the entire work, including quarters for the staff employed in connection with the depôt, the preparation of the site, derived annually, from the depôte during the past five years had amounted to over \$21,000. After full discussion, it was unanimously agreed to recommend that the work be under-

The committee also recommend, in connection with the es-ablishment of the depôt there, that restrictions be imposed with regard to landing on Green Island

ESTABLISHMENT OF A CONVICT PRISON ON STONECUTTERS' ISLAND

The proposal to construct a Convict Prison Depôt to Green Island, was then considered The papers which were asked for by the Committee on the 20th July had been circula-

ted to members.

committee and explained that, though it was the amounts of such contracts wist November. intended only to erect two blocks of cells, cap- 1903.

if a Convict Prison of equal accommodation regarding the unevenness of the roads so laid were constructed on a site on the Island of and the traffic over them, the use of this ma-Hongkong, say, below victoria Hattery, instead | terial has been discontinued and much of it of on Stonecutters.

STERLING SALARIES....

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table to the subject of terling Salaries. Sir H. A. Blake to the Secretary of State for

the receipt of your despatch No. 318 of 30th of last September and to refer you in reply to paragraph 6 of my despatch of the rith December, 1901, in which I stated that the Sterling Salaries Scheme, forwarded under cover of that despatch, was designed to include all offices which would in the ordinary course be held by Europeans appointed from home. In other words all officers entitled to draw exchange compensation.—I have, etc.

HENRY A. BLAKE.

(Extract from the Secretary of State's despatch No. 16 of 16th January, 1903, to His

Excellency Sir H. A. Blake.) It was not intended to make any such distinction in regard to the grant of Sterling of Victoria Boundaries Ordinance, 1901 Salaries, as is contemplated in your despatch No. 512, between officers of the Hongkong Service who are and those who are not entitled to exchange compensation. According to the principle laid down in the case of the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States, the salaries of all non-clerical posts which exceeded \$1,200 a year were to be included in the Sterling Scheme; and officers appointed after the beginning of August, 1901, to any such posts came under the Sterling Scheme regardless of the question whether or not they would have been outified, under the existing rules, in virtue of domicile or in other respects. o exchange compensation.—I have, etc.,

He explained that whereas it was originally understood in the Colony the sterling salary scheme included only those officers who were in receipt of exchange compensation it has

been settled that it also included non-clerica appointments the salaries of which exceeded 51,200 per annum. Those appointments were therefore in the Estimates which were about to come up for the consideration of the Council. Housing of the working class.

The Hon. H. E. Pollock, pursuant to notice asked the following questions:---

1. What was the nature of the inquiries which were made by the Government for the purpose of ascertaining how many vacant storeys there were in the City of Victoria and in Kowloon in July last?

TRAINING OF NULLAHS.

2. With reference to your answer to the 5th question which'I put to you at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, is the contract which you referred to in that as swer, a contract for training the nullah in question right down the no thern face of the hill from top to bottom? What is the contract price for that work and what is the date which is fixed for completion

DETECTION OF CRIME. 3. Are any steas being taken for the improvement of the Detect ve Branch of the Price Force with a view to the surer detection of

What inducements are held out to Police officers for the study of the Chinese language? Are such inducements smaller than they were

The Colonial Secretary replied as fullows :--1. Each district inspector was instructed by the Acting Medical Officer of Health to prepare a return showing what houses and floors within his district were vacant, and to give as nearly brought the estimated cost of the scheme up to | as possible the number of people these houses and floors would accommodate under the provisions of Ordinance No. 1 of 1903. The numbers given in my reply to the Honourable Member's former question on this question were based on the returns so furnished by the

> :. The contract is for training the nullah from Kennedy Road upwards to its upper termination. The work is being done on a schedule of prices, by measurement, as the nature of the ground rendered it practically impossible to prepare definite plans and quantities before hand. No date of completion has been fixed in this case, but the work has I een begun and is anticipated that it will be complete in | declares cruelty or failure properly to maintain

3. The extra allowances granted to Chinese detectives has recently been increased from \$2 o \$5 per mensem. The question of increasing the detective staff is under consideration;

4. Money allowances of \$5, \$10, and \$15 a. month are made to the European, and of \$1. \$2, \$3 and \$5 a month to the Indian police | dred and ninety-two dollars to the Public according to the degree of proficiency they | Service of the year 1904. attain in knowledge of Chinese. Knowledge of Chinese is also under the police-regulations taken into account in considering promotions of both European and Indian police. Exchange compensation was prior to the grant of double exchange compensation paid on such allowances drawn by Europeans. One of the conditions of the grant of double exchange compensation was that language allowances should not carry exchange compensation. Therefore exchange compensation is no longer drawn on these allowances.

FLUSHING OF TANKS Hon. H. E. Pollock, pursuant to notice, asked

the Director of Public Works :-t. Where is the site of the large flushing tank which you referred to in your answer to my first question to you at the last meeting of &c., was \$107,000. The average revenue the Legislative Council? What is the contract price for such tank and what is the date which is fixed for its completion? OUR ROADS

2. What materials are being used for mending the roads in-

(a) the City of Victoria; and (b) the Kowloon Peninsula?

Who recommended the use of such materials and for how long have such materials, been in use? Is it not practicable to procure a more durable mixture for mending those roads? What officers of the Public Works Department on Stonecutters, on the site to be rendered (giving their names and official designations) available by the transfer of the Gunpowder late responsible for the supervision of the mending of those roads ?

The Director of Public Works replied 1. Adjoining Garden Road and in the rear of the Volunteer beadquarters. It is not The chairman laid the plans before the desirable, for obvious reasons, to make public

match was selected as follows; -- H. Hancock able of accommodating 246 prisoners, in the 2. (a.) Granite macademonth oblighted by level roads first instance, the entire sile available for the and certain portions of the high-level roads; Prison would be enclosed with a high boundary | Concrete, composed of lime cament, broken H. Hancock, T. E. Pearce, C. R. S. Copper, wall, so that futpre blocks of cells could be granite and red earth of sand, on the high-level The following officers were elected: Com- R. E. O. Bird, and A. G. Ward A. R. Yowe of added as occasion arose without interfering Proads generally. (a) Granite imagadam on a moders, Hon. F. H. May I Vice-Commodors, J. B. Les will most probably accompany the with the occupation of the Prison. The estimas some of the principal roads and decomposed Commodors Robinson I Hon. Secretary, Mr. Isam as reserves.

Before coming to a decision on this matter, I mentioned material is being extended. I am the committee desire that un estimate, be pre- unable to state who recommended the use pared and laid before them showing the probable, of a these materials. They have probably annual working expenses of the proposed Pri- been used since the foundations of the son together with the actual working expenses. Colony, A more durable material than othe of the existing Gaol and whether any saving is granite maradam which is assumed to be the unticipated, in the latter item in the event, of material more particularly referred to, was the new Prison being constructed. The tried by the late Director of Public Works, committee also desire to receive a comparative Mr. Ormsby, namely, gaciss or blue-stone. In statement of the estimated working expenses | consequence of the complaints, which arose has been removed. I am not aware that any The reports were adopted by the whole, satisfactory paving for roads has yet been discovered, which would be suitable for local conditions and reasonably deconomical. Carefully selected gramite macadam is, in the following extracts from despatches relating my opinion, the best material available locally. The names and designations of (Extract from the despatch of His Excellency officers, engaged upon maintenance of roads are as follows:-Messrs H. P. Tooker, executthe Colonies, No. 512, of the 15th November, ive engineer, E. Dougherty, overseer, A. H. Nimmo, fireman ; Portaria, Lee Sing, Li Yeun SIR, -I have the honour to acknowledge | Sing, and U Pat, assistant forement There is at present a vacancy for an overseer of roads, which is being filled by the appointment of a qual fied man obtained from England.

CITY OF VICTORIA. The Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to define the boundaries of the city of Victoria. The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The text of the draft law is as follows :--Whereas it is expedient to define the boundaries of the City of Victoria : "Be it enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows :-

.r. This Ordinance may be cited as The City 2. From and after the passing of this Ordinance, and notwithstanding anything to the con-

trary contained in any Ordinance heretofore passed, wherever the expression "Victoria" or "City of Victoria" appears as the name of the said city in any Ordinance the same shall be construed to mean the area of the Colony. comprised within the boundaries hereinafter set forth, that is to say :--

On the North.—The harbour, On the West.-A line running north and south drawn through the north-west angle of Inland Lot No. 1,299 and extending southwards a distance of eight hundred and fifty feet from the aforesaid angle.

On the South.—A line running east from the southern extremity of the western boundary until it meets a contour of the hill-side seven hundred feet above the level of the sea; thence following the said contour until it meets the eastern boundary. The think the Mark Mark to Part

On the East.—A line following the western bound ry of the Queen's Recreation Ground until it meets the old Shaukiwan Road, thence to the south-east angle of Inland Lot No. x,018, thence along the southern boundary of Inland Lot No. 1,018, produced until-it meets the road on the east side of Wongneichung Valley, thence to the north-west angle of Wongneichung School, produced until it meets the southern boundary.

RIVER TRADE

The Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to exempt certain ships from the requirements, of section 4 of the Merchant Shipping Consolidation Ordinance No. 36 of 1899.,

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time है है कि है है कि का का का The measure is introduced to relieve British shipo ners, trading between Hongkong and places on the rivers of the adjacent mainland from certain disadvantages under which they suffer in competition with others trading on such livers by reason of the necessity at present imposed upon them of complying with the provisious of the fourth section of the welchant Shipping Consolidation Ordinance, 1899, in respect of the number of certificated officers and engineers to be carried. This Ordinal co is designed to place British owners in this respect upon a footing of greater equality in competing with others for the trade of the rivers than at present exists.

CHINESE MARRIED WOMEN The Attorney General moved the first rending of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to further amend The Magistrates Ordinance, 1890. The Colonial Secretary seconder, and the

Bill was read a first time. Appended to the Bill is, the following states. ment of objects and reasons:-

To check the growth of a habit of enticing away married women from their husbands reported as becoming prevalent in the New Ter itories. Asthecivil remedy is in such cases, owing to the circumstances, surrounding-the nersons affected, of vo practical value, it is proposed to make it an offence punishable on summary conviction to receive or harbour a woman married according to the law or cust toms of China who, without reasonable excuse, leaves the protection of her husband. The Bil a wife to be reasonable excuse for her leaving

her husband. APPROFRIATION BILL The Colonial Secretary moved the second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to apply a sum not exceeding Five million two hundred and thirty-eight thousand seven bun-

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the ill was read a second time. It was agreed to refer the Bill for consideral tion by the Finance Committee 1977 The Council adjourned until the 5th intlant.

FINANCE COMMITTEE A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the Council, Hop, F.c. H. May, C.M.O., Colonial Secretary, presiding. The following votes were submitted and the

Committee agreed to recommend that they be adopted by the Council :-POLICE, POLICE The Governor recommended the Calificil to vote a sunt of two thousand five hundred dollars

in aid of the vote Police, Other Charges, for the following items: - 1000 GRANT SHIP GEREINST (1) Oil, Wick and Gas for Barracks, \$1,000 (2) Photography, distribution 100

Total \$2,500 The Governor recommended the Council to

dollars in aid of the vote Gaol, Other Charges, for the following items: (I) Provisions for prisoners, Sr. 803 (2): Lighting, the Gaol and warders

vote a sum of three thousand nine hundred

(3) Fuel and soap (4) Materials for remunerative industry, 700 Total The Part of Total Nation St. 900

WEATHER SIGNALS. SINOSISTE The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of two thousand one hundred and fitty dollars in aid of the Vote Public Works Extraordinary, to meet cost of the following Mast for weather fing signals for the

Information of shipmasters. If occ. For fixing the mast and supplying looker and ball.

It'is true that the National Debt has been augmented at a great rate of late years, but the fashioned at Mayajima? revenue has been increasing more rapidly still. the exports and imports together showed an increase of two and a quarter million pounds on the total for 1991, which was itself higher than the record of any previous year. A great part of this golden harvest is spun for the nation by the indefatigable silk-worm, an invaluable if uncomely little creature which has described the grateful admiration of humanity far more than all the ants that ever got into a copy book. The very large export trade in a platitude, but it is just when truths have become platitudes that they run most danger of being neglected. The Japanese mills take eight millions worth of raw cotton, half of it from India, and pour the manufactured product into Korea and Japan, thus playing in their own sphere of the East exactly the same part as Cancashire's in the Western Hemisshould not need to be emphasised how vital it is to our own Imperial interests that close and friendly commercial relations should be maintained with a Power on whose custom a great and growing Indian industry depends so largely for the future.

The growing need of Japan for Korea as a permanent market is a strong contributory cause of the increased importance which that distracted peninsula is assuming in the sphere of Far Eastern politics. As is pointed out today by the unknown but unusually well-informed Russian correspondents who have succeeded the expelled representative of the Times in St. Petersburg, the attention of Russia is being steadily drawn away from Manchuria and concentrated more closely on Korea. It is recognised by the Russians that to assent to Japan's gaining a foothold upon the Asiatic mainland by any occupation of Korean territory would be to jeop irdise the whole of Russian interests, both political and commercial, in the Far East to a degree which cannot be contemplated for a moment. On the other hand, Japan's commercial energies demand in Korea a permanent field of expansion, and she perfectly well recognises that her chance of securing that free market, once the ports have passed into Russia's keeping, would be small. Korea is marked out with unmistakable clearness as the field of that conflict which seems to be impending between the two Powers at no distant date. The Japanese Press and people are eager for forward measures, while the appointment of Admiral Alexies has shown, on the other hand, what Russia's policy is. It does not need any very abnormal exercise of the powers of reasoning to perceive that the mind and pacific attitude which Russia is this time adopting in the Balkans is very largely due to preoccupations in a remoter and more important sphere.—St. James's Gazette.

JOURNEYING IN JAPAN

OFF THE BEATEN TRACK.

soon as we can from these Western barbarians."

We were in Kyoto, the ancient capital of Japan, and Slapshot was my travelling companion-an excellent fellow, but mad on one point—quite mad on amateur photography. His life was practically the protracted development of a negative.

Ah, well, it's a great thing to have some hobby. I pity the man who is interested in nothing but his daily business. I would rather have a hobby for collecting walkingsticks or stamps than no hobby at all!

We were in Kyoto, and, of course, like all foreigners, we were in a foreign hotel. It is true I made my life there as un-foreign as possible. I made friends with the excellent proprietor of the Yaami, Mr. Inouve, and got him to s, nd me Japanese breakfasts and dinners to my place in the public dining-room; and it was funny to see the western barbarians stare as manipulated my chopsticks, and revelled in such things as seaweed and cuttle-fish. I gave one western barbarian—a nice young English girl-who sat at an adjacent table, a bit of daikon—a kind of strong-smelling radish—as a specimen of Japanese food. She put it gingerly in her mouth, and then fell fainting on

WESTERN BARBARIANS.

But still, though I had these delights, it was a foreign hotel. I had to sleep on a bed, there were tables and chairs, and there were the western barbarians all around. We were in Japan to escape them and their ways; to enjoy the civilisation of the East. Therefore, I said to Slapshot, that we had better escape as soon as we could

So we summoned a ricksha man and got into a ricksha, and were bowled through the of radium from an industrial point of view, its anything else? But it is not necessary to go interminable, mazy streets to the stationstreets where every shop is a picture of delicate colour and tasteful arrangement. We secured seats in the dining-car, for within the past three years Japan, whose railway system only began 30 years ago, has dining-cars, sleeping-cars, and every modern arrangement. Indeed, the trains are far more comfortable than English ones. There are none of the closed compartments which constitute such an inconvenience and danger here, but one can wile away the journey by walking from one end of the train to the other; and the civil little attendant in his white jacket is always busy dusting and brushing and attending to | in healthy tissue takes the form of a burn, while | sequences, which are not easy of apprehension the wants of the travellers.

A CURIOUS SIGHT. and the uncomfortable way in which they go to sleep !-- bolt upright, the forehead pressed against the window-so they slumber; and able results are permanent or not. often you see the devoted wife gently rubbing

the husband's forehend to make him doze. With the oncoming of the summer we are at Miyajima-the mysterious, sacred spot in the distance loom the great torii—the transverse pieces of wood which stand at the entrance to every Shinto shrine. Why they are there and what they are derived from no one knows exactly. To my mind it is most probable that they were first put up for sacred birds to roost on-tori being a Japanese word for fowl. They stand out weird and mysterious in the summer twilight, and speak of ancient things. You wander down to the sandy beach, and embark on a junk, which, with one large, flapping sail, ferries us over the lagoons to our | place.

THE REAL JAPAN. And this hotel, on the shore of the lagoons. beside the great great torii, is unique. It is no compact building in European style; it is not even the ordinary Japanese boure. It is just a series of chalets built here and there in a greatleafy wood. We assemble at no common table: Thereto the musume (maiden) brings our meals. dark patch is produced, which is doubtless due in a very interesting position speculatively.

naccurate estimate both of the resources of Would it not be a popular thing if, at some the country and the character of the people, sesside resort in Europe, the hotel proprietor fashioned his arrangements as they are

And when night comes it is so plea-In 1902, the year which this report covers, in | sant to feel we are really in fapan-in spite of a bad grain crop and the fall in silver, our cottage in the wood there is no bedstrad, no toilette, no washing-stand-none of the accompaniments of babarism. No, when night falls, and we have clapped our hands loudly, the maiden appears, produces mattresses and rugs and a cushion from some room. and makes our bed on the floor in a corner of the room. No one who has not tried it can realise how much pleasanter it is to sleep on the floor than in a bed. I only know one arrangement that at all approaches it in plea-Taw silk finds a set off of approximately equal santness, and that is to sleep in a cupboard in bulk in the import of raw cotton. To call a Northumbrian cottage. To the person of Japan "the England of the East" has become truly refined tastes, a bedstead is an abomina-

> And so we fall asleep in our cottage by the wood, which overhangs a murmuring stream. All night long the murmuring stream told its' secrets to the whispering leaves, and the leaves told back their secrets to the stream, and both of them told some of their secrets to me,-Echo (London).

> > FRANCE FAVOURS GOLD STANDARD.

A Paris wire says that report of the French experts appointed to confer with the United States Monetary Exchange Commissioners has been delivered to Ambassador Porter. It contains a note from Foreign Minister Delcasse, saying Farnce is not prepared to express binding conculsions until she has consulted with the powers: The report endorses the principle of a gold a standard for China and other silverusing countries, but it points out that the plan is positive only under judicious control of the coinage by the government and the creation of an adequate gold reserve. It favours a coinage ratio for the Orient, fixing the face value of silver slightly above its bullion value, similar to the American system in the Philippines. The French Commission makes reservations upon the proposed regular purchases of silver; on the ground that it is impossible to foresce the country's need for subsidiary and colonial coinage. Semi-official advices from Russia indicate that the commission appointed by Finance Minister Witte has made a similar conclusion.

The French and Russian's considered it preferable to establish uniform system in China by beginning- on a silver basis and afterward raising it to a fixed gold value, than begin on a gold standard immediately.

WHAT RADIUM MAY DO.

The discovery of radium has brought to the scientist of to-day dreams that exceed in fantasy those of the alchemists of old. The pospresent we know so little, are almost beyond conception. Leaving the scientific and physiconsider briefly, and in plain language, the con-"Let us," said I to Slapshot, "get away as leceivable possibilities of radium in the indus-Judging from the results of the most recent ina minute quantity of the element properly employed we may in future be able to heat our houses throughout, and keep them at an equwould be done on radium stoves, while electric generating-stations for lighting and purposes of locomotion would be driven by the same energizing force.

The application of radium to motors would solve one of the chief difficulties of aerial flight, and, in fact, dreams beyond conception may be rapidly conjured up as to what radium may

obtain this remarkable element in its pure state, for up to the present all our knowledge is derived from the effects of its salis or compounds with other bodies. The chief are from which radium is obtained is pitchblende, but the quantity it contains is so small that only Mexico, the Philippines, the Straits Settleabout three grains can be extracted from a ton of the mineral. Better methods of extraction are now being patiently studied by scientific investigators. But apart from the possibilities of the Celestial Empire, respecting coinage or effect on the body of man, owing to the pecu- to Eastern Asia to find an example of the liar rays it emits, is not less remarkable. These

a very extraordinary action on diseased tissue. tively charged atoms of matter, flying at great seen by the bombardment on zinc sulphide screens: (2) rays which appear to correspond rays which correspond to the X-rays.

these rays a peculiar action takes place, which in diseased tissue, as in cases of rodent ulcer and lupus, distinct beneficial effect is produced. Our Japanese fellow-travellers take off their In two cases of cancer treated in Vienna with a treaty were brought forward by the present boots and shoes and squat on the seats. It is local applications of radium, the disease is said one of the oddest things to see a railway car- to have disappeared, and other cases are said riage in Japan full of solemn rows of boots and to be progressing favourably. In a case of President Roosevelt, and Domocrats would shoes of all shapes and kinds—the geta, or lupus in Scotland, four weeks' treatment caused | naturally favour the ratification of the treaty sandal, that some old-fishioned person still the disease to disappear, while in another case, as being in general harmony with the Kansas wears, standing by the side of a tall pair of more recent, of rodent ulcer, under the influence military boots which some officer has removed, of radium the discharge soon dried up, and within a fortnight improvement was evident But it is too soon yet to judge if these remark-

In applying this marvellous body it seems almost incredible that it should have any action mission of Exchange" his proposed to foreign without being removed from the hermeticallysealed glass tube which contains it. Neverthe proposed none. The Nation. where the temple stands out in the sea. Then less, such is the case. There is something weird, and even awe-inspiring, in watching the action of this invisible force, which will even pass through metal over an inch thick. A tiny particle of radium-bromide weighing only the twelfth part of a grain will visibly discharge a gold-leaf electroscope when placed within a distance of six feet. . Taken into a dark room, it brightly lights up the spot where it nearly touches an X-ray screen, and even when a sheet of metal over an inch thick is placed between it and the electroscope action still takes

Another investigator has found that if a tube | requirements are met, but the benefit has been | containing a minute quantity of radiumbromide, is wrapped in black paper and brought near the eye in a perfectly dark room, the eye seems to be filled with light, which is due to a general fluorescence of all the structures and fluids of it is expected will be saved in net. the eye. The same effect is produced even accounts for the half-year are not due for a when the eyelid is closed. If the tiniest parti- couple of months, but there should be a we dwell under no common roof: we each have cle-of radium is placed on a piece of glass and material increase in the amount available for a delicate little-wooden cottage to ourselves, allowed to remain, there for two days or so, a the First Preference stock, which is therefore

substance must be kept a considerable distance | new exchange bisis. from the skin.

Curiously enough, some of the rays of radium are easily stopped by thin interposed substances, while other rays emitted by it have marvellous penetrative power. Its effects on man internally has yet to be investigated, although there is little doubt an extremely minute quantity even of a preparation of radium would have fatal results, and it will in all probability prove to be one of the most dangerous and poisonous substances known to man.

Its practical application for industrial purposes only awaits some method of obtaining a more plentiful supply; then the speculations we have now indulged in will doubtless become

THE AMERICAN " COMMISSION OF EXCHANGE!

Occasional dispatches have kept the public informed of the travels of our "Commission of Exchange" to the various capitals of Europe, but none of them have told us the nature of their communications to the courts with which they have conferred. A general impression has gained currency that, whatever their suggestions were, they were unfavourably received at London, Paris, The Hague, and Berlin, .. According to a Berlin dispatch to the London Times, however, the mission has secured at least an academic assent to the proposal that the currency of the countries which still maintain the silver standard, shall be regulated according to the system adopted by British India in the year 1893. That system was the discontinuance of the coinage of si ver for private persons-in other words, the demonstrisation of that metal, and its coinage for Government account only. The purpose was to reach the gold standard at some future period. In the meantime the Government agreed to give silver rupee in exchange for gold at the rate of 16d, per rupees, and to receive gold for taxes at same rate; but no promise was made to give gold for rupees at any rate whatsoever. No such promise has yet been made, but the Government now gives gold for rupees at that rate, or at the current rate of exchange on London, which oscillates around 16d, within narrow limits. The status of the supee is much the same as that of our silver dollar. Both Governments promise to redcem their legal-tender silver in taxes, and this kind of redemption suffices, for the present to maintain parity. Whether it would suffice under all conditions of trade and industry, is uncertain.

Now it does not advance matters for us to secure the assent of any number of countries to the currency system of British India. We sibilities of this wonderful element, of which at | have already passed beyord that stage in our Philippine legislation. We have adopted for the islands a silver coinage of full legal tender cal problems that are at present agitating the plus a subsidiary coinage of limited tender scientific world out of the question, let us both to be coined, issued, and redeemed in gold by the Government. This is an experiment involving needless expense and of very trial world, and its probable effect on man. | doubtful utility | It could never have passed Congress but for a Quixotic attempt on our part vestigations, we have in radium a body that is to help Mexico in her financial muddle, and at continually giving off heat, and that constantly | the same time to "do something for silver." The maintains a temperature of five or six degrees [""Commission of Excrange" is the on come of Fahrenheit higher than its surroundings, the latter proposition. At the instance of a Here we have a concentrated energy in the Silver Senator it was engrafted on an approsmallest possible bulk that is both lasting and priation bill in an attenuated form, after it had constant. The practical uses of such a body been rejected by the House in its original in the industrial world would be illimitable, shope. The question of immediate pertinence, and would revolutionize all known methods of however, is: How will it help us, or the locomotion and mechanics. It is probable that Filipinos, if we scare the assent of other a few grains might provide energy to drive our | nations to the financial policy of British India? locomotives, motor-cars, and mechanical en- Great Britain gave her consent to it in 1893, gines and carriages of every description. With and is not likely to withdraw it. We have no need to ask her co-operation in doing what she ! I has already done. If Mexico desires to follow the example of British India, the 'way is open able temperature. The domestic cooking | for her to do so. It is not necessary for her to | sight Private Paper. ask the permission of Emperor William or of Czar Nicholas. Equally needless is it for us to introduce her envoys to the Imperial presence for that ourpose.

the purpose at any time to ask foreign Govern. whilst locally the shares are quoted nominally ments to enter into a joint agreement with us at \$8%. Chinas and Manilas have dropped to to maintain parity between gold and silver at | \$18 and \$13 respectively ; Douglas Stramships ratio, that would be an attempt to accomplish are out of favour and on offer at \$37 ex divi-The first great difficulty to solve is how to what the three international monetary con- dend paid on the 28th September. Shell ferences of the last century failed to do, or Transports are in the market at £1.28. od. even to attempt. The difficulty would be much greater now, since China would be the viz \$98, is more or less nominal. chief factor in the agreement, her silver currency being greater in volume than that of ments and Tengking added together. Who is to underwrite any agreements made by the Empress Dowager, or any other potentate regulation of the monetary systems of nations peculiar rays have recently been proved to have by mutual acreement. The history of the Latin Monetary Union stands out as a per-Alleady three distinct kinds of rays are dis- | petual warning against such experiments. Not tinguished, namely—(t) Infinitely small posi- one of the countries in that Union could be induced to enter it now, if they were well out speed which can be measured, and the result of it; and France least of all. And what is the likelihood that we, the United States of America, would enter into an agreement with Mexico, to the cathodic rays in a Crooke's tube; and (3) | China, or any other country to guarantee the parity of gold coms and silver coins at any When the surface of the body is exposed to ratio or at any number of ratios? The idea is preposterous. Not to examine the financial conto the mass of mankind, let us ask what would be the effect upon our political parties. If such Administration, Mr. Bryan would immediately claim it as an endorsement of his policy, by City platform. The Republicans for the same reason would oppose it, and this issue might overshadow everything else in the next national

we learn exactly what plan, if any, our "Cemgovernments. It may turn out that they have

MEXICANS AND SILVER.

It being quite generally anticipated that the Mexican Government will be able eventually to carry through its proposals for a fixed exchange basis for silver, it follows that its silver securities are possessed of considerable speculative possibilities. The recent rise in the price of silver has helped by raising the average value of the Mexican dollar. Silver will probably go back when the Eastern coinage felt, the Mexican dollar being 30 per cent. higher than it was a year ago. During the first half of this year the Mexican Railway had an increase of \$254,000, a great part of which

to the reduction of the metallic constituents of We (P.M.G.) have instanced Mexican Railway, hai Lands are in demand at Tls. 105. A small cash and 137% Nov. on the 24th sales at 136 the glass. This patch produced is not metely in particular, but the position of all stocks parcel of Kowloon Lands have found buyers at on the surface, but penetrates through the glass; which depend upon silver is improved by the \$35. West Points are quoted at \$501. Hongthus a glass tube of bottle containing radium is rise in the metal, and the various Mexican kong Hotels have advanced and are in request soon darkened. Owing to this action on glass, issues are benefited further by the increase of at \$147. Humphreys Estate are wanted at for application purposes, a small cell with a 15 per cent. in charges, while they stand to \$10 and China Providents remain steady at \$93 mica front is now adopted, but even then the benefit much more by the establishment of the

ACCIDENT TO S.S. "PERLA."

A somewhat serious accident occurred in the harbour on Monday morning on board the S.S. Perla, 1,981 tone register, C ptain McGinty This ves el, which belongs to the China and Manila S earnship Co., and is well known to Hongkong residents, was the former Menmuir of the Eastern and Australian S S. Co. While lifting a steam launch, which was to be shipped on deck for Iloilo, with the aid of the ship's gear, she sprang her foremast and her departure, which had been announced for Tuesday morning, was consequently delayed. The Perla is now in dock undergoing repairs. As every necessary precaution was taken to ensure the success of the operation, it is supposed that there must have existed some flaws in the stavs which were the first to give under the strain. The mast broke off at the fort and flush with the deck, but for unately the launch, which was to be shipped, sustained no damage as it had only been lifted a few leet from the water when the accident occurred. There were no serious casualties although one Chinese stevedore was slightly confusioned by the broken strand of one of the stays,

AN ESSTERN RHYME.

paper lante n. old Yamada, the carver,-worked \$123 to \$129 are reported. at a tiny statue of the Sun-Goodess :- she who croned a song of praise to the womanly 6 \$930-13 chests @ \$990,-Old 41 chests divinity."-Old Jupanese Tale.

softly chanting

A soft Eastern song of the lotus-flower and sunbeam. With a sure hand now guiding the chisel, life implanting In the ivory—he carves the Goddess of his dream.

Each in turn from out the shapeless block. the master calling, Now under his small, nimble and swiftly moving fingers, Fine embroidered draperies in gracefu

pleatings falling: With care on rounded bosom and curving waist he lingers. The wishes of the thinker his hand is fast

Master the inertness of dumb matter-what elation ! Now he takes his softest sponge, the chisel

aside laving. And polishes with patient joy the Thing-His creation.

Below the godly forehead two narrow eyes are peeping. Asking the ancient question, Sphinx-like, without resentment.

Around the pretty pouting lips a gentle smile is sleeping, That seems to breathe an answer. "In life, Man, find contentment.

> Bon-ke-mat. COMMERCIAL.

-WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Erich Georg & Co., in their weekly share list dated to-day, state :--. The condition of our market has remained

unchanged and very little business is reported The Sterling Exchange on 1 ondon for demand is 1/10 5.16 and the Shanghai rates are Tls 724 for a T/T, and Tis. 724 for a three days'

 Shipping Shares.—Cantons and Macaes were dealt in at \$314 and \$33, but closing again weaker at \$324, sellers; Indos have dropped during the week both here and in the North; If our "Commission of Exchange" has had the latest Shanghai quotation is Tls. 59 buyers,

Refineries.—The quotation for China Sugars,

Docks, Wharves and Godowns,-Whampoa Docks are being offered in the market at \$206; Kowloon Wharves are wanted at \$87, but no shares seem to be obtainable under \$88. Farnhams are quoted from the North, Tls. 136 buyers and Tis. 1372 sellers.

Writing under yesterday's date, Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly & Potts state: -Practically nothing has been stirring in the share market during the past week and the very small amount of business put through has not been marked by any great charge in quotations. The September settlement passed off

satisfacturily. The Canton Insurance Office, Limited, has advertised its twenty-second ordinary general meeting for the 22nd October. The transfer books will be closed from the 8th to 22nd inst., both days inclusive.

Banks.-Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been negotiated during the week at \$635. The London quotation is £65 10/-. Nationals are unchanged at \$281

Marine Insurances - Unions have further improved and sales at \$520 are reported. China Traders have been sold at \$611. The Canton Insurance Office has issed its final accounts for the year 1902. The result of the year's working is a credit balance of \$360,551.96, out of which it is proposed to pay a dividend of \$15 per share, add \$50,000 to reserve fund, appropriate \$50,000 for the formation of a re-to-surance fund, and carry forward the balance of \$110,551.96 to 1903 account. hares have We need not pursue this matter further until | changed hands at \$185 and \$1871, and are still inquired for at the higher price.

Fire Insurances .- Hongkong Fires have been sold and have further sellers at \$325. China Fires can be placed at \$89.

Shipping.-Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have again been dealt in at \$321. Indo-Chinas have weakened to \$82, and China and Manilas are in the market at \$18. Douglas Steamships are procurable at \$32 ex. the dividend of \$3 pair on the 28th ultimo. Star Ferries are offering at \$.61 \$16d for the old and new shares respectively. Shell Transports continue weak at L1 2,6. Taku Tugs have inquiries at Tls. 38. Shanghai Tugs are unchanged at Tls 58 for the ordinary and Tls. 50 tor the preference shares. Refineries .-- Chioa Sugars are obtainable at

\$98. Luzons are without business. Mining .-- No transactions have come under our notice.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns,-Hongkong and Whampon Docks have ruled quiet and are on offer at \$106. Farnhams keep steady with further sales at Tls. 136. Kowloon Whasfs are wanted at \$87. Hongkow Wharfs can be placed at Tls. 212.

Lands have been disposed of at \$157\$. Shang. 136\$/136, and 140 for Jan. on the 13rd at 136 | Cottabato, in the island of Mindanao,

Cotton Mills,-The only business under this head has been a sale of Ewos at 11s. 30.

at Tls. 52. Miscellaneous .- Green Island Coments are still in demand at \$221. A. S. Watsons Watkins are wanted at have buyers at 5141. \$8 after sales at \$74. Electrics remain at \$124 (old) and \$7 (new). William Powells are to be had at \$84. Langkats have been sold Snanghai at Tls. 2721,

Cigar Companies.—Sumatras are to be had

FORTNIGHTLY MARKET *REPORT.*

Cotton.-A good demand existed, and with air advance in prices about to a packages changed hands @ \$25 to \$26 per picul. The unsold stock is estimated at about 2,000 bales. Best China Ningpo was sold @ \$30 per picul about 160 packages.

Yarn:-At the beginning of the fortnight market ruled firm and an advance of \$1 to \$.50. was established, latterly a rise in exchange ha the effect of checking the buying and again the prices have gone, to the former basis. Sales during the past fortnight comprise of about 7 250 bales out of which about 2,100 bales have been contracted for to arrive. Arrivals during the fortnight of about 15,500 bales. The unsold stock is estimated at about 33,000 bales. Local Mill.-Sales of about 400 bales of No

was-tempted from her cave of retirement by and sales during the fortnight are New 18 a mirror-and as his cuisel bit the ivory be chests @ \$9 10 -27 chests @ \$970 -25 chests of Bengal opium and 5 months pass duty on \$1,000,-35 chests (i) \$1,010,-7 chests The carver while bending o'er his work is \$1,020,-14 chests (a) \$1,030,-23 chests at \$1,010. - Oldest. 17 chests at \$1,070. -47 ory from a fiscal point of view and the Governchests at \$1,082-15 chests at \$1,090-30 chest at \$1,100-6 chesis at \$1,10-in all about 318 chests -The unsold stock is estimated at about 700 chests.

> and sales are reported of about 620 chests at | - Rangoon Times. \$1,100 at \$1,110. Benares about 110 chests at \$1,100 at \$1,107 . The unsold stock is about 1,228 chests.

Persian Opium.—Cheap rates induced business and sales of about 108 chests are reported at \$750 at \$840. The stock is estimated at about 2,422 chests.

Miscellaneous quotations :-Ivory\$220 at \$625 Salipetre ..\$10 at \$11 Borax 17 ,, 19 Olibanum. 5 , 27 Camphor ... 110 , 123 Cassia 16 , 25 Cloves 12 ,, 25 Vermilion 873

YARN MARKET REPORT.

In their fortnightly yarn report, dated 26th ult., Messrs. Cawasjee, Pallanjee & Co. write: :-Since the issue of our last circular dated the 11th instant, our yarn Market, owing to a drop in the rate of exchange, the importers remained firm, and the Chinese speculators in anticipation of a further decline in the rate of exchange, with an advance of \$1, operated fairly both for | MALWA NEW..... spot and to arrive, and a good business transpired; latterly a rise stackened business, and prices again receded. The clearances during the period were good and large. The market closes steady. Sales during the fortnight comprise about 50 bales of No. 8s .- 3,800 bales of No. 10s. -450 bales of No. 12s.-375 bales of No. 16:, and 1,575 bales of No. 205.; in all about 7,250 bales, out of which about 2,100 bales contracted for forward deliveries. Arrivals per steamers Kirsui Maru, Numsang, Franz Fredinand, Gregory Apcar, Makagon und Coromandel total about 15.500 bales. Shipments to Shanghai and the Northern Ports about 3,000 bales. The unsold stock is estimated at about 33,000 bales.

Local Productions : - Sales of about 400 bales of No. 103, at \$101, and of about 200 bales of No. 12s. at \$103\frac{1}{2} are reported.

20s. changed hands @ \$124/129. Exchange: - Business was done for the mail on India at Rs 1387 %. London at Sh. 1-101d.

EREIGHZ.

The duliness in the freight market becomes very marked with the diminishing numbers of charters effected. For the week ended to-day erecting the superstructure of the new Western only four settlements; have to be recorded as Market in the City of Victoria. follows:-

German steamer, 719 tons, Newchwang to Canton at 23 cents per pcl. (18,000 pcls.). German steamer, 1,184 tons, Iloilo to Yakahama, \$6,000 in full,

1 Norwegian steamer, 788 tons, Saigon to 1 port Philippines, 20 cents per picul

Norwegian steamer, 1,010 tons, Saigon to 1/2 ports Philippines, 20 and 23 cents

HEMP AND RICE.

Writing from Manila on 15th ult, Messrs. Warner, Barnes & Co., Ltd. state :--

Hemp.—Since our last issue, mirket has ruled very firm with an upward tendency, and both dollar and sterling prices have advanced. Fair current has been sold @ \$20 per picul, and althoughl, as we close, things are rather quieter, there are no sellers at under this price. De ders have been disposing of stocks arriving and to arrive, and we calculate there are only at the moment a few thousand bales free. Receipts are normal, and although there are reports of Albay restrictions being raised, we port and calls up in the Government to expeldo not anticipate any appreciable increase in these usurers. arrivals for some considerable time. We quote fair current @ \$20 per picul, equal at exchange 1/112 to £36, 16, 6 per ion f. o. b.

Rice.—Heavy arrivals have affected local a gold medal and a diploma for specimens prices causing a decline of 18% cents per picul since last issue. Saigon market is slightly weaker owing to absence of demand, but the general opinion is that if any inquiry arises prices will more than recover.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT.

Messrs. J. P. Risset & Co. report under date 25th uit. as follows:-There has been a little more activity in our-market during the past week, a fair business being done in Farnhams, Langkats and Wharves. The rates have remained steady in the two fi st stocks, but the market for S. & H. Wharves has been exceedingly erratic, and impossible to guage. A very large lot of shares came into the market for sale which would otherwise have to be taken up in the September Settlement, and this largely responsible for the decline in rates.

Indos at steady rates, although the market forward has been weak. September Settlement shares have been placed at 621, on the 18th; and on the 19th. December Settlement shares were placed at his. On the 24th bis and hi were done for entember and 62 for i secember. Docks and Whatves .- S. C. Farnham, Boyd Lands, Hotels and Buildings -Hongkong were placed at 1351, and 136; on the 22nd at alligators whilst bathing in the Rio Grande, at

Shipping: - 3 fair business has been done in

| cash and Sept. 135 Sept., 1371 Nov., 139/1381 Dec., 140 Jan., 145 March. The market is. steady and shares could be obtained at 136 for cash and 143 for March. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharves -On the 22nd a humber of shares were placed at 224 (ash, on the 23rd business was done at 220 Settlement; on the 24th at 226/215 cash, and 220 Dec. At closing we quote 215 as the cash rate, although it is difficult at the moment to give an absolute quotation.

Industrial.—Cottons -The only business reported is in Ewos for Decemb recilement at 35; Luou Kung Mows at 35, there are further buyers of the latter at Tls. 35. Langkats .-Although the number of shares dealt in this stock during the week has not been large, a considerable number of transactions have taken 4 place. On the 18th the market opened at Tls. 270/272} cash and for September, 270/2773 October 275 November 2824 December. On the 19th at 275. September, October and December. On the 21st at 280 for cash. 2774 and 280 Settlement, 285/.821/280 October, 290 2871/285 December. in the 22nd at 2716. 275 and 270 fentember, 275 October, 280 December. On the 23rd 275 cash and September, 2823 December. On the 24th at 280 cash and 280 and 275 September, 2824 ()ctober, 285 and 290 December. The market closes steady with buyers at 275, "Sumatras have been placed at Tis. 51 1, 52 and 53 cash:

OPIUM.

It will be noticed from a statement of the opium revenue to date, compared with the estimates for the year 19 3-04, that the receipts for 10s, and of about 200 bales of No. 12s. are re- Bengal and Bombay opium in September were ported @ \$101 and \$103 respectively. Japanese better than the estimates by, Rs. 22,23,675, Seated on the talumi, in the soft light of a varn; Sales of about 1,100 hales of No. 20s. @ the receipts being Rs. 76,23.675 as against an estimate of 54 lakhs. It would be interesting. Malwa Opium.—A good husiness transpired | to learn how the estimators are so dreadfully cut in their calculations. In the matter is des opium exported from Bombay, it may be neticed that actual as against estimated revenue is Rs. 60,42,320 hetter. Whilst this is very satisfactment of India are to be congratulated on recriving lakhs upon lakhs more rupees than they anticipated it is unsatisfactory from an accountant's point of view and the value of any Bengal Opium.-A fair business transpired government estimate may well be questioned.

	- Kungoon Times.
	TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.
	ON LONDON, Telegraphic Transfer /10}
	Bank Bills, on demand 1/10 5/16
	" Credits, 4 months' sight 1/10 11/16
	D'ments 4 months' sight 1/10 13/16
	ON BERLIN, (demand)
	ON PARIS, Bank Bills, on demand 231
	" Credits, 4 months' sight 2 374
= 1	ON NEW YORK, Bank Bills, on demand 454
	Credits, 30 days' sight
	ON BOMBAY, Telegraphic Transfer 3"3
	On demand
	ON SHANGHAL Telegraphic Transfer 21
	" Private 30 days' sight the non-
	UN YOKOHAMA, T.T.
	Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate 511 oc
	Gold Leaf too touch, per tael 60
	Bar Silver
	Opinite circums maries
	OPIUM QUOTATIONS.
	To-lay's quotations are as follows:

BENARES NEW 1.100 PERSIAH (PAPER)..... 750/830

OLDEST

LOCAL AND GENERAL. THE battleship Giory left for Singapore this

LAST YEAR @ 980/1,020

1,000,1000

ACCORDING to the Tokio Asaki, Rusia is,

buying up the shares in the Kaiping Co. A PROCLAMATION is published in the Gracile

declaring Newchwang an infected port. Jupanese Yurn: - bout 1,100 bales of No. A LIGHT-DRAFT gunboat, the Uji, for sorvice

on the Upper Yangtze, has been completed at IT has been announced that the foreign claims

against Venezuela amount to forty-five millions of dollars. THE Government is advertising for tenders for

THE Nippon Marine Insurance Co. has declared a dividend of to per cent for the year

THE Rt. Rev. D. L. Dougherty, Bishop of New Segovia, Philippine Islands, arrived from San Francisco per the Korea on Thursday.

ending the 31st of August last.

H. E. the Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation by Lieut. J. W. Graham of his commission in the Hongkong Volunteer Corps.

A LARGE consignment of the new Sumits

dollars is said to have arrived at Singapore

from Rombay by the P. and O. s.s. Coraman. It is reported that the British India Steam Navigation Co. will make Port Swettenham a

THE Courier de Haiphong has opened a campairn against the chitties established in that

port of call from and to Rangoon and Chinese

AT the Hanoi Exhibition the big Chinese' Cotton Mills at Yangtsenoo, were awarded

of their cloth. MR. G. W. F. Playfair, chief manager of the National Back of China, and Mrs. Physair arrived from Vancouver on Tuesday per the

Empress of China. THE time during which foreign insurance companies doing business in Japan must deposit bonds or security has been extended to the

31st of January next. THE last of the fifteen vessels constructed by Messis S.C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ltd., for the Philippine Government, the Panay, was successfully launched.

BUBONIC plague is very bad at Newchwang, from fifty to sixty new cases, being reported daily. The Russian authorities are trying to stamp out the epidemic.

THE E. and A. Company's steamer Australian, which arrived on 24th ult., brought a box of 5,000 sovs. for Port Darwin, and 11 boxes containing 7,8 to sove, for Hongkong.

& Co - in the 18/19th cash shares were placed Nin S. Y. Hills, assistant inspector of Forestry at Tls. 13'. On the 21st cash and Sett. shares in the Philippine Islands, was devoured by

GBRMAN MAIL STBAMER

IN COLLISION

WITH THE OLD " SKRAMSTAD.

Advices from the North state that at about 9.20 p.m. on the 21st ult. the lapanese str. Chishima Maru, bound from Moji to Shanahai with a cargo of coal consigned to Messrs. Wal lem & Co., came into collision, near the Kiutoan Beacon, with the new N.-D. L.S. Seydlits, which left here for Japan on the 17th ult. The Chishima Maru was badly stove in on the starboard bow and had to be beached about two miles N.-W. of the Kiutoan Beacon, and is expected than when she is lightened of he cargo she will be able to be brought into the dock at Shanghai. The N. C. D. News of 24th ult. states that the Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company have already commenced the work of salving the cargo, and the vessel will be patched up and taken to Shanghai for repairs. This is the second time that the Chishima has come to grief. The first time was when she wa under the Norwegian flag as the Skramstag and was sunk in a collision in Hongkong Harbour, where she got mixed up with the Taicheong and Perla. The first report of the occurrence was brought by the Indo-China Co.'s str. Pechili. The court of inquiry will be held in Japan. The Captain of the Chishima has reported the accident to his Consul, and the Captain of the Seydlits has done the same to his Consul. The German mail steamer suffered little damage, and after standing by the other vessel for some time to render assistance

TIENTSIN

(From Our Own Gorrespondent.)

if necessary proceeded on her voyage.

September 21st. Only in Peking is anything doing, and then Russia keeps general interest alive by continually sending in revised editions to her demands. There is a great pretence made of treating these demands and their acceptance or refusal anite seriously though it must be quite well understood that they mean nothing but an I the authorities there can possibly be to preempty formula to gain time. The Japanese government are reported to have sent in a note | readily appear that the alarm is without foundathrough the Chinese Minister in Tokio that tion. In fact the people of the Philippines Japan will hold China responsible if she fails | want to purge this archipelago thoroughly of to inform Japan fully of the text of any and all its white tramp accretion. Aside from the domands Russia makes. But the whole posi- ethics of the question, the only safe riddance tion resolves itself into a question; whether | will be its shipment to the United States either Japan or England intend moving if those I where special conveniences exist for handling demands are more than usually impudent. If this annoying class. The jails and penitentiaries they do not, it simply means Russia will keep | are commodious, police force ample and with all the Diplomats marking time over kalades. the chain-gang and plenty of hard, manual copic arrangements of her desires while she labour ahead, this element will be far less finishes the mastication of Manchuria, and by annoying in the homeland than here or in China. the time the diplomatic farce has worn too Hongkong and Shanghai are uncomfortably threadbare to hold water any longer they will | near. The objectionable Americans who have turn round to find the northern territories of become conspicuous in these cities in the last China, have entirely disappeared, and the six months have done much to bring discredit Southern or Far Eastern boundaries of China | to Americans in the Orient. The fact that they have taken their place.

Mongolia, report Russian surveying parties around Kalgan, and Chinese troops being raised by Russians, also report that Russia talks of appointing a Russian Governor to the place. They also state that the construction of the railway from Kiachta to Urga has commenced From Urga you will see quite open, flat country down to Kalgan, and from Kalgan to Peking the Chinese are supposed to be building a line, so there you are.

When not wholly preoccupied with the Russian question, the Peking official circle is much concerned with the details of the new Board's organization. There has been a mad scramble for office, and now official effort is concentrated on how to make the money fly. Books are being ordered from Japan on any and every subject which can be remotely associated with trade and commerce; a commercial school is. to be started, also a commercial paper to record commercial progress and doings abroad as well as in China. It sounds marvellous, but no one who knows China expects the slightest result.

Your readers may be interested in the following table of costs via the Siberian railway home which represents the expenses of a lady and her young daughter, not one :-

Fares to Chefoo30.00 Boats at Chefoo, steward, etc. ... 2.40 Dalny Hotel 6.60= 34.70 Tickets Dalay to Manchuria, and class : 135.00 Food on train and sundries............... 22.00 Tickets Manchuria to Moscow, and class 217.80 Food on train and sundries...... 50.80 Cab and porters at Moscow..... Tickets Moscow to London, 2nd class ... 150.20 Train German railway 7.50 Food on train and sundries Moscow to London, 35.50

Steamer Flushing to Queensbord' 20.00

LAUNCH OF A TORPEDO-BOAT AT SAIGON.

On the 12th uit, the torpedo-boat & S' was successfully launched from the French Naval Yard, at Saigon. This little vessel, which has a displacement of 90 tons, is the third of her class constructed at that port. She is 113 feet long with a breadth of beam of 14 feet and can steam at a speed of 24 knots. This boat carries sufficient coal in her bunkers to cover 2,000 miles at 10 knots. Her armament consists of 2 Q.F. guns and two torpedo-tubes and she carries a crew of 23 men. No particular speed was attained in her construction, however, for her keel was laid down on the 22nd July last year;-novertheless this, is a sign of the times and another proof of the go-ahead condition of naval construction in the East. Our neighbours are to be congratulated on their enterprise

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

and its success.

The reports of the British Consular officers in Philippines on the trade of the archipelago for the past year disclose an unsatisfactory state of affairs. The islands have not yet recovered from the effects of the war and insurrection : the lack of capital and labour have hampered agricultural and commercial development, for American capital has not yet been attracted thither, while Chinese immigration is prohibited; rinderpest, cholera and marauding bands have affected particular districts; and, lastly, the abnormal fall in silver has interfered with the import trade. The total exports for the financial year ended June 30th, 1902, amounted to very nearly five millions sterling, of which those to the United Kingdom amounted to 15 million and those to the United States to somewhat less. But the latter figures was nearly treble that of the previous year, while the exports of all other countries but the United States have decreased, mainly because of the advantages given by American Customs legislation United States. Thus Manila homp, which prize to a private company, free of all cost, forms three fourths of the exports of the islands, | and to guarantee interest on the capital of the gion now mo to the United States, Last year has been much discussed in Japan of late, and at least for the present, there is a distinct desired comet ports are Mesers. Best and Co.

hemp to the value of 14 millions starling came to Great Britain, against over two millions sterling the provious year, while the value of that sent to the United States in 1902 was 18 millions sterling, against half-a-million in, 1901 The sugar industry suffered last year from the want of capital and labour as well as from the rinderpest (the water buffalo heing indispens able for the cultivation and transport of the cane), so that instead of an average export of 200,000 tons, the export was only 91,870 tons of which the Hongkong and Japan refineries took the bulk. The imports last year were 6 millions sterling in value, the share of the United Kingdom, being less than 11 million, while those of China and the United States were less than one million each, those of India and Cochin China being over half-a-million sterling each. The cotton imports, mainly those from the United Kingdom, declined, largely owing to the impoverished state of the country and the unsettled state of many districts, which practically closes them to trade. The United Kingdom holds the first place in the import trade, especially in cotton and metals, (including practically the whole of that with the United States) is under the British flag, although the coasting trade is under that of the United States.

> "WILL NOT STOP IN HONGKONG!

Under this heading the Manila Times says The newspapers of Hongkong, are very much exercised over the determination of the Philippine government to rid the islands of the undesirable, petty criminal class of Americans. The neighbour town appears to take for granted that Manila's beachcombers will be shipped over and dumped into the coast towns of China, and the attention of the authorities of these cities has been directed toward the prevention of such an imposition. Owing to the fact that the Philippine Commission has determined to ship this objectionable fraternity to the United States and will be just as careful in guarding against the escape of any of its members to the coast cities of China as vent the landing of any of the fraternity, it will would probably be in Bilibid prison had they Travellers from the new Dominion, otherwise | remained in Manila is not considered. The are nominally citizens of the United States, and their career gives rise to impressions that are unjus ly extended to all Americans. Our neigh bours over there may rest easy; the govern ment of the Philippines has no desire to further humiliate respectable Americans in Hongkons or Manila by any attempt to pollute the Chi nese cities with the class of Americans that cannot be tolerated in these islands. This element must go where it will not be able to return with but little effort and where it may not be able to eke out an existence to the shame of all decent citizens of the United States who may be located in the Orient.

> THE ECONOMIC CONDITION OF JAPAN.

A very full report of the trade of Japan for 1902 by Mr. Parlett, of the British Legation in Tokio, has just been issued by the Foreign Office. The total volume of the imports and exports last year was £54,107,552 of which £27.739.212 was the value of imports, and £26,368,320 that of exports. These figures show an increase of £1,624,616 in imports, and £607,638 in exports, as compared with 1901 the figures of which were the highest up to then. The figures for 1902 are all the more remarkable that there were certain untoward circumstances during the year, for the grain harvests were bad owing to unseasonable weather, and the fall in silver greatly impeded the important trade with Chins. On the other hand, the silk crop was abundant; and the export trade in raw silk reached a height of prosperity hitherto unknown, and led to an influx of specie which removed any danger to th system of convertible notes. During the whole year the import of buillion was continuous, and was always in excess of the export; especial y in the last three months of the year. A present the national debt amounts to 552 million van, of which too millions are due in the United Kingdom, and the rest in Japan itself Ten years ago the debt was 240 million yen and in the meantime the China war indemnity of 370 millions has been paid and absorbed meanwhile the ordinary revenue has increased from less than 86 to over 226 million yen; in other words while the debt has increased 130 per cent.; the revenue has increased 163 per cent. Of the imports raw cotton was over millions sterling, cotton goods 14, metals near ly z, woollen goods over I, machinery and instruments nearly 11, sugar nearly 11, kerosene over 11, rice over 12, and oil cake over 1 mi lion sterling; while in exports raw silk amount ed to nearly 8} millions, tea to over 1, si goods to over 3, cotton varn to over 2, an other manufactured goods (of which matches, mats, straw-plaits, porcelain, cigarettes, and cot ton goods were the chief) to over 4 million steri ing. The cotton tissues exported amounted about 4 million sterling. The coal exported was valued at just over 14 millions, and the copper to over one million. The exports have increased from less than 17 millions in 1899 to import of raw cotton, very nearly half is from the Straits Settlements, Mr. Huttenbach ob-British India, while China and Korea take the whole of the exported cotton yarns.

Japan last year amounted to 161 millions ster- of that prosperity. The responsibility is ling, or about 30 per cent of the whole ;-the proportion of imports being rather less than 40, and of the exports about 20 per cent. share of the United States was about 24 per cent., of China rather more than 15, and of Germany and France at about 6 per cent. the public? on those of the entirely unconeach. Trade with India is growing and now (owing to the large imports of raw cotton) nearly equals that with the United Kingdom, the figures being :- United Kingdom £6,912,080 (imports to Japan £5,141,327), India £5,550,282

(imports to Japan £5,032,999). Mr. Parlett notes that the Government iron foundry at Wakamatsu, after costing over two. millions sterling, has not proved successful, act, and save the situation." and will require a further heavy expenditurethe original estimate having been £400,000. A committee of inquiry into the matter recomto Philippine products exported direct to the mends the Government to transfer the enter-

though the need is as pressing as ever, the ob- on the part of shopkeepers and others to get stacles still remain. The vexed question of land tenure by foreigners, creates a difficulty. but apparently the most formidable obstacle is Japanese jealousy of the foreign capitalist having equal privileges with himself. Baron Iwasaki, one of the leading and most generally respected business men in the country, recently published a letter on this subject which attracted much notice. After drawing attention to the great sense of personal responsibility which seems to inspire business men in European countries as compared with Japan, where no sense of responsibility at all seems to exist. he goes on to say that though himself not averse to the introduction of foreign capital he would have the nature of the nadertakings, in which "it might be invested, limited. En'erprises, for instance, like railways, gas works, electric lights, &c., of the nature of monopolies, are, he asserts, so closely connected with public interests that they may in-a sense be considered as public undertakings, and, in his opinion, the time has not yet come when foreigners may be allowed, in return for the money they advance, to have absolute control of them. In the present state of Japan's progress, when general bewilderment, lax discipline, and no sense of responsibility characterize the actions. of both shareholders in concerns, and those in it was not long before a compromise was charge of them, there might be ground for arrived at, the Bank, it is stated, agreeing to apprehension should foreign capital be introduced without limitations, lest foreigners seize the power of management of enterprises and use it to an injurious extent.

million tons entered the Japanese open port; effect of the new Bill to be considered. To the of this the British ships amounted to 4,154,789 opponent of the Bill it is pointed out that it is tons, Japanese to 432,572 (counting only Japa- not a new Bill at all. It has been in force, we are nese vessels engaged in foreign trade), and German to 1,220,297 tons. In 1898, out of a little over 8 million tons, over 4 millions were British, over 2 millions Japanese and 696,497

THE TOKYO HARBOUR SCHEME.

The Tokyo Harbour Construction Committee, appointed to investigate the scheme for the construction of a harbour for the capital, has at length decided upon a general plan of work, says the Kobe Chronicle. The cost of the great undertaking is estimated at Y23,500,000, which sum will be raised by the issue of bonds, a municipal tax, and a Government subsidy. The total cost will probably amount to at least Y28,600,000, including the interest on the bonds. So far as the scheme has been worked out at present, of the total sum, Y16,600,000 will be raised by an issue of bonds, Y5,000,000 by a Municipal tax, and Y7,000,000 by a Government subsidy. The harbour is to be finished in ten years,

THE STRAITS CURRENCY.

During the discussion following the Chair-

man's speech at the half-yearly meeting of the Singapore Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Huttenbach, in dealing with the currency question, said that now the Chamber had left the matter to the Government it must be left there, meaning that even though a mistake had been made, it must now be left alone. Personally, he was strongly of opinion, for whatever that opinion was worth; not only that a mistake had been made, but that it was a mistake which threatened the whole trade of this Colony. We were placed in a very different position to that occupied by ports on a continent, because such ports, in the event of difficulties occurring, could get their trade back. Put in the case of a port situated as Singapore is the trade, having once been filched; away, could never come back. If it could clearly be shown that there was a mistake made,—not shown dogmatically but the production of what he might call the bacillus of the disease—then there might be a chance of the Chamber still moving, and since the resig nation of Mr. Chamberlain had taken place, there might be all the more chance of this decision being revised. On the other hand, if it were a dictum as laid down by the Chairman that now that the Chamber had committed itself it must not budge, even though with open eyes it saw the creation of generations broken down, then there was nothing more to be said He did not think the Chamber was committed. He did not quite understand the attitude of the Chamber; it did not seem to have really done anything in a matter which should have engaged its attention most. It was true that the Committee had passed a resolution upholding the principle of fixity, but they had not accepted the scheme in detail. They could not have accepted it, because as he read the Articles of Association, a matter concerning the trade of this and the outports had to be passed by the whole Chamber, not by the committee. If the Chamber now liked to take the matter in hand, his who'e time and weak lights would be at its service that the matter might be argued to the bottom and a conclusion arrived at. There were many matters on which such argument was desirable. For instance, the prohibition of importation of coin bill now put forward could be rendered useless at once what was to prevent a couple of hundred thousand dollars being imported over the

frontier of Kedah. The Chairman pointed out that the resolution passed by the Committee was subsequently approved by the whole Chamber as embodied in the Report for 1902. He would only like to add, in connection with the Advisory Committee on Currency, that there was no secrecy at all about their deliberations. The conclusions arrived were open to any member of the Chamber; and he was quite sure the members of the Advisory Committee would be only too glad to receive any suggestions from Mr. Huttenbach as to the dangers he had indicated. The Advisory Committee would be only too glad to bring such suggestions before the Chamber and if necessary before the Government (hear, hear).

Concluding his remarks in an interview with a representative of the Straits Times, on the over 262 millions last year. Of the enormous | Ordinance prohibiting the import of coins into served :-- "In any case the passage of this measure may mark a turning point in the prosperity The total trade of the British Empire with of these Settlements, and it may mean the end great one. - Whose is it? On whose shoulders must it rest?-On those of the Commission who left the decision entirely to the people and Government of the Straits Settlements?-on those of the local Government?-on those of stitutional Advisory Committee of the Singapore Chamber of Commerce?

"Whoever may ultimately have to assume this burden, however, it is not yet too late to modify the measure to suit the requirements of local commercial interests. The many who believe in the watch-word 'The Hinterland' with the Straits' have still time to organise,

largely of Mexican dollars, while what may be termed the British dollar withdraws into an unmerited seclusion. The Banks, of course have long since turned their faces against the illegitimate speculation of money-mongers and it is well nigh impossible now to get money placed on deposit receipt. Another aspect of the position, one that does not affect all, however, is the disinclination of the Banks to issue anything but silver dollars in return for cheques, even for large amounts.

rid of the suspected coin. The change that

one receive has a marked tendency to consist

cashier at the end of the month, for instance, requires \$3,000 in order to pay the salaries of the employes. Unless he has a fairly large share of the guile that is supposed to belong to the serpent he may find himself sadly inconvenienced by the policy of the Banks. Certainly, the Banks will cash his cheque; but they will give him \$3,000 in silver for it Here is a forenoon's work in counting the money alone. One local cashier got over the difficulty of dealing with these piles of silver by straightway placing the \$3,000 chaque to his own account and issuing his own cheques to the employes. That threw the burden of distribution on the Bank and, needless to say, cash the cheque with \$1,500 in notes and St. 500 in silver.

But these are merely minor worries that

have crobped up on account of the general un-Last year shipping to the extent of over III certainty that marks the situation. There is the I told, for twenty years. But there is the radical difference, between the old law and the pro posed one. Whereis the Governor has the power to prohibit the importation of foreign coins which are not legal tender in the colony. t is now proposed to extend that power to the importation of any kind of coin, as well as to the exportation of coin that are legal tender in the colony. It is added by the champions of the Bill that such powers would only be exercised when a sufficiency of Straits Settlements dollars had arrived in the Colony. For example, the importation of Mexican dollars would be prohibited but, as has already been said, the circulation of those coins already in the Colony would be allowed to continue until there were British coins sufficient to meet requirements. Then the Mexican dollar would be demonetized. With the demonstisation of the Mexican dollar any inclination there might

betosmuggle the "foreign coin" into the Colony would be destroyed. That coin would be merely worth its value in silver, which is at present considerably less than its value as legal tender. It is further argued that no cordon of sentries would be required to prevent smuggling because it would not pay anyhody to smuggle demone

THE "BANKA" ASHORE.

tised money into the country. As the matter

stands, however, the position is full of pos-

AN UNCHARTED REEF. Captain Backhouse of the British steamer lanka running between Singapore and the Natung and Anambas Islands, reports that on Sept. 13 his steamer left the latter place for the former. The following day he sighted Peak Island, but a strong southerly wind arose and heavy rain obscured the land. The Bunka was slowed down and the course altered to the North. Later the weather cleared and the grainus were set north-east. Shortly after the steamer struck heavily on an uncharted reef and remained fast. A few minutes liter the heavy seas prevailing forced the ship. right over the reef into ricen water. and Burong Rock S. 60 deg. E. As the ship Bungarang, Naturnas Islands, and here got the cargo out of the steamer and thoroughly examined her. The ship's bottom under the after hold was badly dented as it also was under the engine-room. Several of the propeller blades were also broken, but as no assistance could be obtained at the islands and the ship was not leaking the Captain decided to return to Singapore.

The Ranka is an iron built vessel, constructed by Messrs. Riley, Hargrenves & Co., and is speaks well for her strength that she was not more seriously damaged from the great strain sustained by the hull, The owners of the vessel are Teo Hoe Lye & Co. and at the time of the accident she was laden with copra.-

LEPROSY IN SIAM.

Siam is almost the only country in the world that does not isolate its leners. Mankind have had a very extended experience of this disease and isolation has always been deemed necessary for the general welfare of the community. Con sequently, in Siam leprosy exists and flourishes No one who is at all conversant with the disease, can fail to see many cases as he walk along the streets, especially if he goes through Sampeng ; and in many instances, no doubt the poor creatures affected are not aware of the nature of their affliction. In consequence of this carelessness, the disease is bound to continue to be prevalent, and it is greatly to be feared that no preventive measures will be taken till some person high in authority contracts the diseases in his own person of immediate family. Then the danger will be realised. No one is safe from contigion and in employing a servant few people can be sure that they are not securing one of those unfortunates. The danger which that implies to the family of those employing him, should be evident enough. At times the attention of physicians is called to the fact that people of their acquaintance are employing servants whose immediate family are lepers.

The Hospital Department is at present considering the advisability of segregating lepers on an island in the Gulf, where they can be isolated from the general public. In this way Siam will take another step forward in civilisation. At present lepers are making cake and other-Siamese food and selling it in the market; they are handling money in daily use by the general public, and are doing many other things calculated to spread the contagion among the people. - Bangkok Times.

PROPOSED NEW STEAMSHIP

LINE.

A wire to the Rangoan Times from Madras says the "Societe Venezianadi Navigazione a Vapore," in contract with the Italian government, have started a regular, line of cargo steamers with departure monthly from Venice. Ancona, Prindisi, etc., which will call at Pending the introduction of the new Straits | Venice will commence on the 15th inst. dollars, the currency question affords ample Steamers will load home-wards from Calcutta scope for discussion and speculation, says the to the Italian ports mentioned and if necessary Straits Times. The effect of the new Coin to Trieste and Fiume. They will call at Madras Import and Export Bill is a matter, for ex- and adjacent coast ports. The company has Is entitled, if shipped direct to an American latter. He also mentions that of 63 railway ample, on which nobody seems to agree. It been subsidised by Italian government with a port, to the return of the export duty of Lt 11s. engines, for which tenders were invited may be noted, however, that notwithstanding view to develop and between the Adriatic and per ton, and therefore large quantities of hemp | last year, 45 fell to Great Britain, and 18 to | the Governor's assurance that the circulation | India and, later on, it will be extended to the hitherto shipped to Great Britain for distribu. America. The introduction of foreign capital of Mexican dollars will not be interiored with, Far East. The agents for Madras and the THE ISLAND QUESTION.

The British North Borneo Herald of 16th ult. says :-- We have refrained hitherto from commenting upon the recent action of the American Government in the Philippines with regard to the islands of Taganac, Beguan, Bakungan, Langkayan, Boan, Sibaung, Lihi man, Pulo Gaya and Dinawan in order to avoid any semblance of rushing into print for the mere sake of being first in the field with startling and alarmist information. Now that the subject has been referred to by the Court of Directors at the half-yearly meeting of the Company held on the 21st July, the position of affairs need no longer be withheld from our readers. In the first place it may be as well to state that such expressions as "Yankee Grab," "American Annexation," "American Seizure which we have read with regict are as far from describing the situation as our contemporaries are wanting in tact and circumspection. The Press, we notice, is inclined to take an exaggerated view of the mat ter and to place undue importance upon the action of the American Authorities. We may state at once that all 'that has taken place i that Lieutenant Francis Boughter, U.S.N. commanding the U.S.S. Quiras, visited in Maa number of islands which he thought to be and describes as belonging to the United States In his letter to the Officer-in-Charge, Sandakan, he reports that on his visit to one of the islands. Great Bakungaan to be precise, he found the Chartered Company's flag flying over a house there. This circumstance Lieut, Boughter took to be due to a misapprehension and he accordingly went to the trouble of initiating Panglima Duking, the paid Chief there, into the doctrine of the three marine league limit, gave him flag of the United States and posted a tablet

on the island recording the visit of the ship. Lieutenant Boughter's action, which was quite in order, has now given rise to the question of the ownership of the islands mentioned in the above paragraph. The purchase of Cagyan Sulu by the American Covernment nullifies the three marine league contention as to right of ownership. The history of the two slands most remote from the mainland of British North Borneo, viz., Taganac and Beguan, affects the situation in no small degree and may be taken as an example for all the others. The chief argument employed by the Chartered Company which is not anxious, for strategical reasons, to surrender its claim to the islands is that they have been administered as portion of the Company's Territory, without protest from the Sultan of Sulu, over since the original concession was granted to the Chartered Company by His Highness, which is a matter of some twenty vears. In 1900 the Sultan, anxious to raise a loan, quite indifferent as to the ownership of a few small derelict islands over a hundred and eighty miles away from his country, and quite at sea as to the illegality of his claim to them after all these years of absolute abandonment, sought an interview with the Governor of

Singapore and attempted to establish his right to them as part of his possessions which he had never alienated to the Commany. The claim was very properly referred by the Court to the Foreign Office which suggested that the Company should open a negetiation with the Sultan with a view to the surrender of the islands by the latter outright to the Company. His Highness could not, however, be brought to look upon the matter in a sensible light. About two years after these events had taken place the Sultan of Sulu applied for an advance of his Cession Money and in granting his request in part the opportunity was taken to again refer to the question of the surrender of the islands to the Company as a quid pro quo for the cash advance. His Highness's reply was both tardy and unaccommodating, the most of Cession Money asked this time Peak Island bore N. 40 deg. W. I for the two islands being a ridiculously large sum per annum. The matter was allowed to made no water Capt. Backhouse proceeded to | drop, at the wish of the Court of Directors who preferred not to raise any question as to the ownership of the islands. This brings us up to February of this year. April last His Highness the Sultan his way through to Singapore expressed his willingness to settle once for all the island question and His Excellency the Governor who was absent at Jesselton authorized Mr. Cook, Finance Commissioner, to make the best arrangements possible. Accordingly Mr. Cook drafted an agreement which His Highness signed in which all the islands were specified by name. The agreement is a ratification of the view of the matter always held by the Chartered Company that the islands from Banguey to Sibuco, do belong to them by virtue of the exercise of twenty years' undisturbed jurisdiction over them and that it may be understood that they were included in the

> are eminently satisfactory to the Chartered Company. For the present the question is one for diplomacy and negotiation. It is doubtful whether America wants the islands. They are only valuable to us from a strategical, point of view and so long as Great Britain possesses them by right of occupation confirmed by the original owner, the Sultan of Sulu, America will doubtless be contented. In these times of keen competition for the occupancy of positions of strategical advantage all over the world it is well to make cert in, of the legal ownership of these "derelict" islands as Mr. Cowie aptly describes them. The occupation of Teganac, for instance, by Foreign Power other than America with whom, thank God, we are on terms of international good will and friendship would be ex tremely undesirable and it is highly regrettable that the whole question with which we have been dealing was not definitely settled years ago. In the meantime we may rest assured that the Foreign Office will support our claims and that the Government of the United States through the Southern Philippines, will be willing to withdraw their claim to those distant islands that could only, by any possible conception, be of use to them in the remote chance of North Borneo falling into the hands of a For-

original Treaty. The terms of the agreement

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN PARSEE GENTLEMAN.

News reaches us of the death of Khan Saheh Eduljee Rustomjee, a well-known Parsee gentleman of Ahmednagar (India), head of the firm of Messrs. Cursetjee and Sons, Vice-President of the Ahmednagar Municipality, Secretary of the Lady Dufferin Charitable Fund, Member of the Local Board, Secretary of the Gavrakshan Institute of Ahmednagar, and Hon. Secretary of the "Parsee Anjuman."

He rendered long and valuable services to the Government along with his uncle, Khan Bahadur Nusserwanjee Cursetjee. He showed his ability in combating the epidemic of plague and was untiring in his endeavours Colombo, Madras and Calcutta. Sailings from | to alleviate the distress of the poor during the famine period. In recognition of his service he had bestowed upon him the title of "Khan Saheb" by the Government on the occasion of the accession of H. M. Edward VII to the

the cause of his death being heart disease. n.m. and was largely attended by the Military and Civil officers and hundreds of citisens.

THE JAVA SUGAR CANE.

In Java, special studies are directed towards. the discovery of the best methods of cultivate. ing and propagating the sugar-cane; and an interesting account is given by Mr. J. D. Kobus in the current Journal of Tropical Agriculture (Paris) of the result of these studies up to the present time. That many valuable results have been obtained is evident from the article. The various directors of the work in question, with their assistants, have shown that seed-cane can be raised, that plantations can be established even at an allitude of 2,000 nifect, and that a much higher product may be obtained by attention to the chemical action of the soil, the eradication of disease, especially of that disease called "sereh," and by proper selection of the plants. The writer himself states that he has been engaged in the sugar-cane, while he is also studying the values of soils and manures. At the West Java station, the manufacture of sugar, in the widest sense of the term, and laboratory work are occupying attention. Large quantities of seedcane are cultivated, and slips or cuttings obtained and the best distributed among the planters. On the experimental plantation over 200 varieties of cane-seed are dealt with. Amony these varieties there are some, it is stated, which are not affected by the "sereh" or, the "canker," the two evils that threaten the existence of the

LOSS OF THE FRENCH STEAMER "AMIRAL GUEYDON"

News reaches us of the total loss of the French steamer Amiral Gueydon, which caught fire when off the Arabian coast on the 30th July last. This wessel belonged to the Cie des Chargeurs Rethis of Havre and, at the time of the accident, was on her way out to Haiphong with a full cargo. She was a comparatively new steamer, built' in 1901 for the new Eastern line of t'e Company, whose operations had previously been restricted to the South American and West African Coasts, A Havas wire from Paris, of the 24th ultimo, announces that only one of the crew is missing, the remainder together with the passenvers, who were very numercous, were rescued and brought into Aden by a Russian steamer. The wreck of the Amiral Gueydon was last seen, in a guttedand sinkleg condition, off the coast of Socotra I by a passing British ve-sel.

> HAWAIIAN SUGAR REFINERY.

A Honolulu wire says that local sugar planters do not take kindly to the idea of a sugar refinery being established there, the chiefobjection to the proposition being that refined sugar, transported to the continent in bags is very likely to spoil and if boxes, or barrels are used the cost of the package would be so large as to greatly diminish the profits of such a venture.

The planters also say that the California market is insufficient to warrant the erection of a refinery simply to supply that market. Most of the raw sugar now leaving there goes to the Atlantic Coast via the Horn, and in shipping in this manner planters are enabled to realize a profit on their product which, they argue, would be lost should the sugar be shipped from there in a refined state.

AN EXCITING TRIP.

One of the crew of the Union Company's steamer Waihora, which was recently sold to an Eastern company, writing from Penang to an Australian Journal, gives some interesting particulars of the trip from Port Chalmers. According to a report in a Dunedin paper, the writers says the Waihorn was in a frightful muddle on leaving port, but for the first two days the crew experienced fine weather, which gave them an opportunity to make things shipshape. On the third day she rolled with the increased sea, and groamed most pitiably. However, after being mercilessly jumped about she arrived at Newcastle (New South Wales) and loaded coal for Penang. While proceeding with the loading, a sailing ship banged into the (Kathora's stern, carrying away her flagstaff and half the wheel-house grating, also tearing out one of the ports and entirely demolishing one of her plates. The second mate just managed, by a quick movement, on the principle which every true seaman carries out to the letter —one hand for the owner and one for himself -to jump clear in the nick of time. Things then went forward with the loading in a pretty lively manner, and at last the boat left the second and final port of the journey at 7 p.m. As soon as the bar was crossed it was noticed. that the poor old Walhora was labouring frightfully, and upon search being made by the third mate (who, by the way, in addition to his own duties, had to perform those of carpenter), it was found that the water was pouring in through the holes which had been originally meant for the discharge from the sink in the steward's bar. Back to Newcustle the Waihora travelled as fast as the engines could carry her. After being fixed up and inspected by the representatives of the Navigation Department, she again set sail, this time only to be met by a far worse calamity. In the middle of the night, when all were wrapped in slumber, a hum of scared voices warned the men that all was, not as it should have been. The writer immediately jumped out of his bunk, and on putting his head just above the stokehole could hear the water rushing from side to side in a way to make even the boldest feel uncomfortable. There were the engineers working naked, with the water up to their armoits. After getting safely into port it was found that some large nipe connected with the engines had burst, with the result that there was a free flow of water, with 100 much force behind it to allow of its being stopped up. She was again fixed up. and proceeded on a voyage which was varied by nothing of interest." Hawaiian," as the writer signs himself, wishes to remark upon the true British pluck" of the following officers; Mr. H.de, second officer; Mr. Wathey, third officer; Mr. Mitchell, second. engineer; Mr. Dunwoodie, third engineer; and Mr. Sinclair, fourth engineer,

A WELL-TO-DO ALLY.

The financial stability and prosperlty of Japan is a subject which for every Englishman possesses much more than a merely scientific interest, and the report on the trade of the country drawn up by an officer of the British Legation in Tokio and just issued by the Foreign Office is consequently a document which is worth close attention. It may be asserted at once that these authoritative figures do not at all bear out the wild statements frequently circulated by interested parties or mere purposeless sensation-mongers that Japan's financial position is hollow and insecure. It is quite possible to point out instances. of commercial undertakings in which the marvellous receptiveness and enterprise of the Japanese character has been accompanied by equal caution and solidity in execution. Nos He died on Friday, the 4th ult, at 3 p.m., omnia possumus omnes. But to argue from this that Japanese finance is a lath-and-tissue-His funeral took place on the next day at 8 paper fabric, the misplaced aconomic counterpart of the native style of demestic architecture, is to form a gratuitously

NEW TERRITORIES. The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of one thousand seven hundred and ninety four dollars and seventeen cents in aid of the vote Registrar General's Department, Other Charges, to meet expenses in connection with the copying of land registers in Nam Tau, as follows :-

Shroff's voucher for incidentals ... Chan Tsan's ... Mr. Lau Tsz Peng's salary..... Mr. Clementi's expenses...... Total\$1,794.17

APPROP-IATION BILL. The Committee then proceeded to consider each head of cattle; or

the Appropriation Bill item by item.

Hon. Dr. Atkinson pointed out that the in- each head of cattle. crease in the plague expenditure was largely The increase would take place according attend to the cattle on board. Such men shall to the number of cases that had to be dealt not be employed on any other duties during with, the was much more prudent, he said, I the voyage, be employed, and this would be increased in a certain ratio according to the number of cases. As an epidemic declined so the number of those employed would decrease.

all the funds.

The Chairman:—That is so. Hon Dr. Atkinson:—You may rest assured that due check is being kept on the expenthe first six months of 1903 has been \$110,000 less than the expenditure for the corresponding period of last y ar; and notwi hstanding that

deal with. done by a little organization GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

of Public Works said the contract for the new law courts was for three years and did not tinelude the internal work. The whole work would occupy about four years from the present time and the principal factor in its occupying such a long time was that the building was faced with stone externally, from top to bottom. He expected that the Wanchai ex ention would be completed about Christmas, and pointed out, regarding the I ost Office, that tenders had been called for the foundations which would occupy about twelve months, while the erection of the building would take from two and a half to three years.

FRAYA KAST RECLAMATION. The Hon. Pollock asked why work on the Praya East Reclamation had been delayed. The Chairman :- We have had a great deal of delay in fixing the boundary between the War Department and the Naval Department, and the question is not yet rettled.

TYTAM TUK SCHEME. The D. P. W. was unable to say when this scheme would be completed, but hoped that a start would be made with it next year. The site fr the principal dam had not yet been determined, although that for a miner dam had been decided upon and the work would be undertaken at an early date.

THE VEXAT ON TO SHIPPING. The Hon. Pollock remarked that the present red cone and drum system of signalling tythe result that unless junks and lighters were given extra-pay they refused to work. He thought it would be a good thing if the red

signals were abolished. .. The Chairman replied that the Chamber of Commerce said the signals were insufficient and they wanted a far more elaborate system. The signals were more for the information of

shipping masters about to leave the port. The Hon. Pollock:-The system works in a

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COM-PANY, LIMITED.

The twentieth ordinary general meeting of shareholders in the above company was held at the offices of the general managers, Messrs. Douglas, Lapraik & Co., at noon on 26th ult when there were present Messrs. J. H. Lewis (chairman), A. G. Wood, C. H. Thompson, and C. A. Tomes (consulting committee), W Davies, E. J. Moses, T. H. Reid, H. C. Wilcox, R. C.

Wilcox, and W. Parfitt. The notice convening the meeting having

very unsatisfactory fishion.

been read, The Chairman said :- Gentlemen, -The report and accounts have been in your hands for several days, and wir; your permission I propose to take them as read. As indicated in the report, we have experienced in common with almost all shopping companies a continual period of epression, and regret that there are no immediate prospects of improvement. Unfortunately, ourside steamers failing to find, employment in their usual trace come on to the coast, increasing the already exces ive competition and further materially reducing our earnings. You will see from the account that the profit on sale of Formosa was \$41,180 93, and as it is not intended under present circumstances to replace her, the general managers and consulting committee decided, after fu | consideration, to distrib te out of the profi s a dividend of 6 % for the year, apportioning the balance to reserve and depr ciation as set forth in the report. 'It is well I should remind shafeholders that the prospects of the current year are most unpromising, but when prosp rous times return. as we all hone they soon will, we are in a strong position and will not fail to take the fullest advantage of them. Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts I should be pleased to answer any questions.

There being no questions the Chairman proposed, and Mr. Davies seconded, that the report and accounts as presented be adopted and passed.

Carried. CONSULTING COMMITTEE. On the proposition of Mr. H. C. Wilcox, seconded by Mr. E. J. Moses, the consulting committee, consisting of the Hon. C. W. Dickson, Messra, C. H. Thompson, A. G. Wood, and C. A. Tomes, was re-elected.

AUDITORS, Mr. T. H. Reid proposed, Mr. R. C. Wilcox seconded, and it was agreed what Messrs. W. H. Potts and A. R. Lowe be re-elected auditors. The Chairman :- That is all the business, gentlemen. Thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants will be ready on Monday.

ACCORDING to a letter to a Peking official the rebels in Kwangsi can now easily be supwhich is more important if they should rise. Creation sturbances after a lengthy chase.

THE LOCAL CATTLE TRADE.

OFFICIAL REGULATIONS.

The following regulations made by the Governor in Council, under section 3 of the Live Stock Import and Export Regulation

Ordinance, 1903. are printed in the Gazette:-1. The master, owner, or agent of every vessel leaving any port of the Colony carrying more than ten head of cattle for export shall provide suitable food and fresh water for all cattle carried in the said vessel sufficient for the intended voyage, and in addition shall provide:-(a.) for voyages of less than three days' average duration, one day's extra ration for

(b) for voyages of more than three days'

He shall also cause all the cattle carried in due to the recommendations of the Sanitary | the said vessel to be provided with a sufficient experts, which had been approved by the quantity of food and water in every 24 hours Government, and the most important of from the time of embarkation till the time of which was that a permanent plague staff final disembarkation, and shall carry such should be appointed quite distinct from number of men as shall, in the opinion of the the, or linary staff of sanitary inspectors, Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, be requisite to

to have a trained staff at their disposal | 2. Every such ship shall, before leaving any rather than having to depend upon what they port of the Colony, be inspected by the Colonmight be able to pick up at hazard as the fal Veterinary Surgeon, who shall, if the requirecases increased in number. In the scheme it ments of the e regulations have been observed, was laid down that a certain number of officers | give a certificate to that effect to the master, which shall be produced by such master to the Harbour Master before such ship is cleared.

3. No cattle carried on board any vessel for export shall be secured by the nose, but all such Hon. Gershom Stewart :- So that if plague | cettle shall be tied by a halter of a length suffiwas not heavy we might not have to expend | cirnt to permit the animal to lie down, and of a strength sufficient to bear the weight of the

4. Every vessel carrying more than ten head of cattle for export shall be provided with diture, which certainly does s em high; but secure fo tholds for the use of the cattle on I may state that the expenditure on plague for I board, and shall be fitted with weather boards or other protection for such cattle from sun and rain and sea, and with a sufficient number of pens. No pen shall be constructed of bambuo. there were a thousand more cases of plague to | and no pen shall accommodate more than head of cattle (2 calves under 6 months being The Chairman:--That shows what can be | counted as one) The pens shall be arranged so that the cattle stand athwartships and shall be substantially constructed and securely Replying to the Hon. Pollock, the Director [fistened so as to stand rough weather. The]

bens shall be cleansed at least once a day. s. The Colonial Veterinary Surgeon and any police officer may board any vessel within the territorial waters of the Colony at any time in order to ascertain whether the above regulations are complied with.

6. The Harbour Master may, and, if request ed so to do by the Colonial Veterinary Sur geon, shall, refuse to grant a port clearance for any vessel on board of which the requirements of these regulations have not been or are not being complied with.

7. The master of every vessel shall (in addition to the ac val offender) be deemed to be guilty of any contravention of these regulations which may occur while he is on board, his ship and shall be list le to be proceeded against and punished accordingly

8. These regulations shall come into force on the 15th day of October, 1903.

RICKSHA COOLIES ON STRIKE.

NOISELESS HONGKONG. The entire absence of public rickshas in the central thoroughfares of the city shortly after three o'clock on 26th alt. led to inquiries being made, and it was ascertained that the coolies were out on strike consequent upor -well, no one seemed to know. A visit phoons worked very badly indeed and-was | to the Central Police Station was productmost unsatisfactory. Throughout Toesday and live of, no information beyond the fact yesterday the red south cone was hoisted with | that the men were on strike. The officials were very reticent and declined to discuss the subject. Further investigations proved lequally unsatisfactory, though it was learned that when the 'day shift' finished this aftermoon the night men failed to turn up, ! having been arranged among themselves and their guild that, owing to the heavy penalties recently inflicted upon a gang defaulting ricksha men at the Police Court they decided to strike and show their disapproval of the Magistrates' action. nother version was to the effect to at there had been a fight between the different clans at West Point, but inquiries

instituted in that vicinity proved the rumour to be without foundation. It was also alleged that the men' struck work as a protest against the registration fee, while other reasons were of a similarly absurd nature, The men themselves were not at all disposed to be communicative, and w uld admit nothing beyond the fact that it was their intention to remain out for some time. About four o'clock gharries numbled up trom Wanchai and, judging from the loads that subsequently tried their springs, the drivers must have been delighted with the unexperted windfall. At the corners of the streets at East Point the coolies were discussing the question in excited groups, and absolutely refused to divulge any further details, although one talkative member of the frateraity attempted to give some explination to a representative of this paper but the closure was immediately imposed upon the

anolie by the heavy hands of his confreres. WORK RESUMED.

The inconvenience experiences an Saturday by the sudden disappearance of public rickshas from the principal streets of the city was soon overcome by the firm action of the police in getting the strikers to resume work. Long lines of deserted vehicles were left at Wanchar and West l'oint, while the pullers held-informat meetings at street corners and eagerly discus ed the situation. About half-past six one of the foremen, after an interview with the police, endeavoured to get the men to resume work, and the Eastern section was ordered to sendout thirty ricks has without delay. They were not very keen on recommencing, feeling sure that other coolies would resent their action, but the police were on the look-out for any disorderly conduct, and shortly after 7.30 the thirty rickshas rattled towards the central district and soon found faires. One, however, came to grief. He was engaged to take a native to Shek-tong-tsui, and had proceeded as far as the Canton wharf when a band of unwilling workers interfered, thrashed the coolie, threw the fare into the road, and damaged the ricksha. I ut the men soon saw that it was uscless to endeavour to persuade the coolies from resuming work, and by Sunday morning the usual force of ricksha men had turn dout.

THE SEQUEL There were several disturbances in various parts of the town during the progress of the and cut his purse away. The Sergeant strike, and the names of not a few intimidators appeared on the calendar at the Police Court on Monday. One gang of men was sent to gao! for two months with hard labour for assaulting | The Sergeant chased the leader through alleys a ricksha coolie with intent to hinder or prefrom Viceroy Tsen Chun-hauen it is stated that went him from exercising his lawful occupation, and finally caught him at Bonham Road, West as a public rickshadriver, and was ordered to pay. He took, him to the police station and Mr. pressed though they are spread all over the Scompensation, or fourteen day's hard labour Kemp sentenced the roque to six months hard. province. In Kwangtung, however, there are for damaging a ricksha. In another instance I labour, and subsequent banishment. Laure-

THE POLLARD COMPANY

"WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES." Though this excellent Company did not score with this comedy as great a triumph as was the case with A: Guy Night in Paris, it can nevertheless pride itself on having obtained. thanks to the efforts of its members, another, decided success with the Hongkong public. The play staged on 25th ult, is not so full of witty dialogue as in the adaptation from the firce by M. M. Feydean and Desvallure, and depends for its success upon the side-splitting imbroglios created by the complicated and ultra-comical situations which are continually cropping up in the plot. Mr. Nable was good indeed as the typical sporting "drummer" who adopts the cloth and personality of a colonial During the discussion on the Estimates the average duration, two days' extra rations for bishop to save himself from the long limb of the law. The acting of Messrs Tullet, Watson, Carr Ellison, Lynch and Haydn, being all that could be desired, was rewarded with the continued hilarity of the spectators. Miss Ada Lawrence who filled the leading lady role, Mar. Goodly with her usual sincerity and verve, provoked the rereated plaudits of the audience and Misses Gale, Tempest, Clements and As coli were frequent recipients, thanks to their inspiriting performance, of marks of popular favour. The charming curtain-raiser Setting of the Sun," by Mr. Charles Hannan received a somewhat cool reception. This I tile play, which is replete with psychological sentiment, requires more than ordinary telent to do it full justice. However it can be fairly stated that Messrs. Nable and Watson

During the performance Miss Marjorie Tempest gave "The Flower Song" from Faust. This charming artiste has a voice remarkable alive | believed, of his predecessor to trust the sergt,for its pow r and tone but it betrays a want of training and technique which will probably be acquired in the future. The rendering of what is the finest passage in Goundd's masterpiece was perhaps a triffe ambitious. Alfred Tullet was most amusing in his musical sketches, "Pictures from Soldier Life," and Miss Millie Ascoli pave a most excellent simple of her choreagraphic talent and her nimble light footedness was a source of joy to beholders

"WHY SMITH LEFT HOME."

evening; and the tribulations of John Smith, due to the machinations of his over-educated and up-to-date domestics, kept the house in a continued vein of gaiety. As usual, Mr. Edward Nable was a prime favourite, and his tioually blasted by the arrival of one or another | being absent until the 19th August. On the of his wife's relatives on a friendly visit. Messrs. | 2nd June, however, he cleared up the accounts

worthy of congratulation. vocal selections which were received with should have been paid into the bank

repeated applause. of the comedy, and f reto-morrow a special ley's Aunt, another from Tom, Dick and arry, and a third from My Friend, from India will be played. Miss Marjorie Temvest will sing A May Morning, The Last of Rose Summer, and Home, Sweet Home; Miss Millie Ascoli will give a skirt dance, Mr. Merry Lynch is to contribute the comic songs Courting the Widow and I'm looking at you, while Mr. Alfred Tullett will give the musical skerches, The Derby, and The boys of the Navy Blue. An endeavour is being made to arrange for a musical entertainment in St. George's Hall on Saturday, when the members of the company will be supported by other professional talent at present in the Colony. house be present at the farewell entertainment

particulars of which will be announced later, The company gave the public a very enjoyable evening on Friday at the Theatre Royal; the programme consisting of acts from three of the most popular of modern comedies." Act from Tom, Dick and Harry, act II from Mi friend from India and Act III from Charley's Aunt. The individual performance of all the members of the troupe was excellent, being received with unsuaring applause by a crowded audience. Mes Tempest gave another charming sample of her fine vocal powers and Mr. Tullet provoked mar-s of general approval by his really clever r citation of The Derby. During the evening Mr Alec. Middleton, the popular manager, went before the curtain and than ed theatre-goes for their patronage during-the visitof the company. He a'so took the opportunity of announcing that, in view of the fact that the company would not be leaving Hongkong unti early next week, they intended giving a musical entertainment to-night in St. George's

NEW GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

. At last work is about to commence on the Prava Reclamation in connection with the buildings to replace the antiquated structures now doing service as offices for certain Government departments. The Coloni-I Secretary will receive tenders at his office until noon on Monday, the 12th inst, for the construction of the foundations for the new Post Office and other Government Offices.

> ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

At about 10 o'clock on Tuesday, Sergeant Abley was patrolling the Praya at West Point, and when nearing Heung Lane he heard a man screaming. He approached the lare and saw three men attacking a coolie. One of them had hold of the coolie's throat, and was pressing his knee into the man's back, another had hold of his feet, while a third was doing his utmost to ransack the coolie's pocket: "Hanson. quietly approached without attracting their attention, and when they caught sight of him they broke away in different directions. and lanes, jumping over ditches and baskets, inst. commended

SERGEANZ-MAJOR POWER CHARGED

WITH EMBEZZLEMENT

At the Magistracy on Monday Sergeant-Major Power, of the Hongkong Voluntees Corps, was 'charged, before Mr. T. Sercombe smith, with embezz ing between the 12th and 18 h inst, \$464 93 from the funds of the Corps He pleaded not guilty and was undefended. P. C. Deveney deposed that at about 6 40 on the 27th inst., he proceeded to the Happy Retreat Restaurant, at Wong-Nei-Chong, and saw defendant whom he arrested by virtue of a warrant, and then took him to the Central Police Station.

His Worship adjourned the case until Friday afternoon, bail being refused.

On Friday afternoon, he appeared on remand, before Mr. T. Sercombe Smith, to answer charges of embezzling \$206.76 and \$258.17, the property of Clive Gordon Pritchard, the officer commanding the Hongkong Volunteer Corps,

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted on behalf of the Volunteer Corps, and defendant who pleaded not guilty at the former

hearing on the 28th ult, was unrepresented. Mr. Bowley, in opening the case, said the defendant is sergeant major of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps to which he was first appointed on the 1st September, 1900, and was previously a company sergeant in the Royal Artillery. At first he received a salary of \$2,100 per annum, but this was subsequently increased and Misses Laurence and Ascoli put forth to a sterling salary of £300 a year. On the 2nd their best effort, for which there is reason to be April last year Major Pritchard took over the command of the Corps, and the defendant was, of course, under his orders. It had been the custom of the present Commandant and, he major to a large extent and although all Corps money was received by the Commandant it was the practice to hand it over to the sergeant. major to place in the safe at headquarters of which he was entrusted with the key. From time to time the monies so received were paid into the Hougkong and Shanghai Bank by the defendant under the supervision of the Commandant. It was also one of the defendant's dut us to veep the accounts of the Corps under the same supervision. It would be seen from the books that there were two sums men-Though the Theatre Royal was not so | tioned in the charge, one for \$206.76 and crowded on Wednesday as on some of the pre- | the other for \$258.17. The first amount was in e ice appearances of the troupe, the goodly audi- | connection with the corps account. But in advious that was present passed a most enjoyable | dition to this there was an institution called the Hongkong Volunteer Institute to which all members of the Corps belonged, and in connection with which there was a canteen and reading room, etc. Certain concerts had been organised by a committee of the institute, and the sum personification of the eccentric Count Von Guy- of \$258.17, mentioned in the charge, consisted menheim was a piece of excellent acting. Mr. of proceeds or the sale of concert tickets in Wentworth Waison made a very good John | respect of the concert held in August last. Smith, whose hopes of a few days tête a tête at the time, Major Pritchard was absent on with his newly-married bride are being con- leave, having gone away on the 3rd June and

Alfred Tullet and Harold Carr provoked to date, and all receipts up to the end of May continued hilarity, of the spectators were paid into the Bank. During his at sence as Gen. Billedoux and Major Duncombe, the defendant received, on his behalf, certain two amourous old soldiers; and Mr. Merry sums of money which he entered in the Lynch scored a real success as the con- corps cash book. The months of June, genial cook Lavinie Daly, stern uphol er July and August were slack in onths in of the rights of her honourable corpora- volunteer matters, and consequently there tion. Miss Ada Lawrence was at her best as | were only eleven items of receipts of which Mrt. Smith and Misses Clements, Tempest, one was a cheque for \$49.62, the re-Ascoli and McDonald gave a most creditable | mainder being in cash. Mr. Bowley said rendering of their rôles, as Mame Billedoux, he was not in a position to prove whether Miss Smith, Ros- Walson and Elsie. A special | the other items were cheques or cash, but the word may be said for Mi-s Grace Gale who rtotal of the items without the cheque amounted filled the part of the charming and cute soubrette to \$206.76. It was defendant's duty to keep Julia, with a zest and thoroughness that is the money in the sale of the Corps. Upon the return of Major Pritchard he went into the Miss Marjorie Tempest gave some very good | accounts and found that the total sum which \$256.38, and he directed the defendant to pay To night there will be a second performance | it in; and either on the 14th of 15th September defendant handed him the counterfoil of the bill has been arranged. An act from Char- paying-in book of the Corps account showing : cash, \$6.76; bank notes, \$200; cheques \$49.62, making a total of \$:56.38 Un seeing that counterfoil Major vitchard was satisfied that the amount had been paid in. Defendant had the receipts of the August concert, and on several occasions the Commandant asked him to make up the account and pay the balance in. On the 19th September defendant showed him the paying in book of the Volunteer Institute, old account, and according to the counterfoil defendant had paid in the sum of \$334.17 which, after deducting the amount of the cheque, came to \$258.17. There was nothing to arouse the suspicions of the Commandant at that time, and he proceeded good performance should result and a full 1 to draw cheques on the institute old account: But on the 26th Set tomber he was surprised to learn from the bank that he lad overdrawn the account. Consequently be made inquiries and ascertained that on the 19th September i the defendant had pad in a cheque for \$76 only, and no cash or bank notes. He also found that on the 14th September defendant had paid in a c eque for \$49.63 and no cash whatever, and on comrating the paying in slips with the counterfoil he found that the total had been altered and erasures made. Defendant was then charged and arrested, and the day following a detective took him down to the Volunteer headquarters and opened the safe in his presence with a key found on defendant's person. Only four cents were found inside the safe. Mr. Howley printed out that under section 20 of the Volunteer Corps Ordinance, No 6 of 1893, all property of the Corps was, strictly speaking, the property of the commanding officer of the Corps and the charge

was amended to that effect. Evidence was then called, the first witness being P. R. Scott, a clerk in the Hongkong and the Corps accounts.

His Worship's did he presumed Mr. Bowley! wished him to commit the case. Mr. Bowley: - When this sitting is finished I shall ask your Worship for a remand so that I

can investigate other cases, The Defendant: - I wish to plead guilty, your Worship, but not to embezzlement.

the charge preferred against you. There nothing else to which you can plead. ding the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, then gave evidence corroborating the statements of Mr. Bowley, in the course of which he observed

that hitherto the defendant bore a very good character. Inspector Gauld said that when he had read the charge of embezzlement to defendant, and cautioned him, defendant said "I say nothing, Hanson asked him if he had the key of the safe and defendant replied "Yes, sir," and he produced the key and handed it to Inspector

remand until next Friday as there were certain other charges being investigated with which he was not prepared to proceed at present. His Worship adjourned the case until oth

Defendant asked for bail and said he was prepared to find \$1,000 cash as security. signs of secret society men giving trouble coolies were flash for stone throwing and Sorgeant Abley is to be congretulated on his intimated that defendent must find \$2,000 limits open preaching halls in villages. The Chinese derived, it is absolutely correct R & Treating up preaching halls themselves and Times.

SIX-A-SIDE FOOTBALL MATCHES.

On Monday afternoon the first matches for the Six-a-side Challenge Cup and medals were played at the Happy Valley, the teams meeting being Worcester's v. Brent's and Bonnar's v. Clark's. In the first match the game resulted in a draw, while Bonnar's team beat Clark's by z goals to nil. The teams were as follows:-W. G. Word ster (Capt.), A. Hoyd, Pr. Kew, H. C. Sandford, C. C. Hickling, and A. O.

H. A. Brent (Capt.), H. S. Gaskell, J. M. Forrester, W. R. Rowley, P. H. Campbell, J. J. C. Bonnar (Capt.), H. S. Holmes, C.

Humphreys, F. D. Bain, A. R. Rogers, and W. A. Stopani W. W. Clark (Capt.), J. Johnstone, L. Chesney, W. T. Caulfield, W. A. Crake, C. J.

Matches in the six-a-side competition were continued yesterday, when the game, Clark v. Worcester, ended in a draw without any score being registered, and that between Brent v. Wolfe was wen by the former by on goal to

FRENCH MAIL STEAMER AGROUND IN THE INLAND SEA.

Mr. G. de Champeaux, the Hongkong agent of the Messageries Maritimes, writing under Monday's date, says ;-

SERIOUSLY DAMAGED

"I am sorry to inform you that I was in receipt vesterday of a telegraphic advice from Kobe to the effect that the s.s. Australien, while on her way from Kobe to Shanghai, went aground in the Inland Sea at a distance of about 120 miles from Kobe, but was expected to be floated in | prox. the afternoon of the same day.

"Another telegram, received this morning, states that the Australien was still aground and had sustained rather serious damage to her She will not proceed on her voyage, and the s.s. Annum will, in consequence, take her place for the next homeward voyage to Europe with departure from Hongkong on October The Australian will go to dock at Kure."

MACAO ARMS LICENCE.

In our issue of 18th ult. we published an article from a Macao correspondent anent the legislation for the carrying and possession of arms in the Portuguese colony. The local enactment created an invidious distinction which our correspondent was of opinion should be done away with by the abrogation of the law. Thanks to Governor Novaes, we learn that His Excellency has now issued a notification revoking the measure under which all persuos in Macao were compelled, under penalty to obtain a licence, on the payment of a fee, for the carrying and possession of arms for sporting nurposes. This step is one that is sure to cause considerable satisfaction amongst sportsmen in the neighbouring colony. We congratulate Governor Novaes upon the wisdom of the action partly, if not wholly, dictated by popular representation.

CANTON NOTES

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CANTON, 24th September. DROWNING ACCIDENT. Last night about eight o'clock a fatal drown ing accident occurred at the landing near the new Med cal College building at Kuk Fau. The Shiu Hing passage boat was a little late and the passengers were in a hurry to get ashore. A number of candidates for the examinations were on board with their servants. One man in his haste stepped, between the boat and the sampan into the water. The tide was running out and at that place is particularly swift. Th man was carried under the passage boat and was drowned. He belonged to a good famil and has held office. His mother lives in the city, but owing to the regulations regarding dead bodies entering the city the corpse could not be taken to her house. A small matched was put up on the shore and the funeral took place from the place of the accident this after-

THE EXAMINATIONS.

The number of people in the city is very It is said that nearly nine thousand candidates have registered. This is larger than was expected. The British and Foreign Bible Society under the direction of the sub agent, Mr. Burkwall, is arranging to place quantity of literature in the hands of the candi dates as they leave the examination hall.

THE STREET THEATRES. During the week there have been some unusually large street theatres in the city. Some streets were almost impassable. The new police kept the crowds moving in a way surprising to the average Chinaman. Three or four men with rifles could be seen in different parts o the city marching along with a business look about them.

A BRUTAL MAGISTRATE. Shun Tak district has a magistrate that, car beat the record for cruelty. Women are beaten on the bare-back contrary to all Chinese ideas of propriety. Men are tortured in a horrible manner. The fiend will order a bunch of lighted incense to be held against the bare body and when the prisoner will not answer will order that the burning incense be fanned to make the fire hotter. Torture is resorted to by all the magistrates, but the people are loud Shanghai Bank, who bore testimony relarding in their complaints against the barbarities practised by this Shun Tak magistrate. It is

said that the gentry are preparing a memorial

to the Viceroy to have him rem wed.

25th September.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION. The American Presbyterian Mission has just closed its annual meetings, and a few facts His Worship: -You can only plead guilty to I regarding its work may be found interesting. The Mission consists of upwards of thirty members men and women, and is divided into three Major C. G. Pritchard, captain of the Royal stations, Canton, Lien Ch. u and Young Kong Artillery with the local rank of Major, comman- | The mission owns and operate- four hospitals besides supplying the doctors for the Medical Missionary Societies Hospital. There are s x boarding schools for boys and gi.ls, one sem navy for training men for the native ministry, one medical college for women. The mission has 78 chapels, employs 75 preachers and colporteurs, thirty-two bible-readers and 55 teachers in about 45 schools. During the past year, no I am not guilty of the charge." Inspector less than 1,098 adults were received into the mission churches on confession of faith. The contributions of the Chinese towards the support of this work are very gratifying. Towards the evangelistic work the Chinese contributed Mr. Bowley asked His Worship to grant a \$6,767; Chinese abroad, but most of them with families here, contributed \$3,200; the educational work was not forgotten and the local receipts for this work were \$2,800 The Church has now on its rolls a member hip of 5.998 and there are in the schools 1,293 pupils. The reports of the missionaries for the past year were encouraging. The hospitals and schools are full Mr. Bowley, however, said be cou'd not to overflowing. The missionaries have more accept that sum, and his Worship agreed and invitations than they can accept, invitations to confirmation but we imagine, from the source

urging the mission to send preachers and teachers. The contrast between this state of affairs and the conditions which prevailed before the troubles of 1900 is very striking. And not only are the opportunites greater and the people more willing to hear and learn, but. the class of people has changed. Formerly the majority of the hearers was from the poorer classes. Now the rich and learned are equally. anxious to hear and many rich men and scholars have been baptized.

THE HONGKONG ROBBERIES. The accounts of numerous robberies in Hong-

kong, so frequently demanding space in your columns, have elicited a great deal of attention, both amongst the Europeans and Chinese, of this City. Perhaps it will not be out of place to point out the ease with which criminals can come into Canton. They have only to evade the police in Hongkong and get aboard one of the numerous vessels leaving for Canton, where they are practically safe. It has happened that once, or perhaps twice, a thief has been caught this end and handed over to the British Consul. The Hongkong police, suspecting that a thief has left for Canton, telegraph to the British Consul who in turn instructs the officer of the Shamien Guard and solicits the aid of the Customs authorities. But in only one instance have I known a culprit captured. I am referring to the robbery, which occurred in October last, at the pawnshop in 43. Queen's Road, when the cook of the house absconded with some \$2,000 and was arrested by Mr. H. Rumford, of the Canton Harbour Department. Had this thief not been a novice he would have got off scot free by landing at Whampoa. All Chinese know that once in this city they are entirely safe.

THE REPORTED UNREST.

The authorities have reized letters stating that malcontents intend rising on the 4th

CANTON, and October. Since the return of the Viceroy to this city,

news has leaked out to the effect that the present expedition against the Kwangsi rebels is a complete failure, and this knowledge is creating a wide-spread feeling of insecurity amongst the officials and merchants in Canton. Though suspicion previously existed that the situation was a bad one, the better classes of the population had no idea that it was as serious as it now proves to be, consequently a strong sentiment of angry trutation against H. E. Tsen has arisen, and the community is begining to realise that the whole weary muddle will begin once more; entraining a new call upon the funds of the province and an increase in taxation. The Viceroy has succeeded in quelling local disturbances in several districts, but these successes were unimportant and short-lived and caused no material loss in prestige or power to the rebel leaders. That H. E. Tseng has failed in the main is evident from the fact that he is renewing his demands for funds and reinforcements, and soldiers are being hurried into the province vid Wuchow to strengthen the Imperial battalions already operating in that district. The resources of the South China have been called upon to such an extent that appeal has now to be made to other centres for men and munitions of war, and guns, rifles and ammunition are being sent in from Hankow, Foochow and other ports. Till quite lately everybody was confident that Viceroy Tseng would succeed in crushing the insurrection at no very distant date, and the knowledge of his failure has now come as a disappointment to all concerned. It would not be fair, however, to attach the blame to this high official, for he has undoubtedly done his utmost to secure success; but with the troops at his disposal, the majority of whom were badly drilled and strangers to the country, possessing no knowledge of the Kwangsi, any better result could hardly have been expected. To add to the difficulties of the situation news has been received here stating that the insurrection is spreading to the neighbouring province, and that a rising has taken place in Kwangtung at Ma Fong, not far from Samshui. The leader of this movement. who calls himself Ma-Fong-Hoi (The Rebel of Ma-Fong), is terrorizing the district and has defeated the several small expeditions sent

THE KWANGSI TROUBLES.

It is reported from reliable sources in Canton mandarin circles that, having nearly exhausted, all the modern arms and ammunition available in the Canton arsenals and ordnance godowns of that province, as well as drawn freely upon the arsenals in Shanghai, Nanking and Wuchang, the total number in rifles from the above places being nearly 164,000, with sufficient ammunition amounting to 600 cartridges for each rifle, H.E. Viceroy Tsên Ch'un-hauen has lately further applied to the high, authorities of Fonchow for more arms and ammunition. In compliance with H.E.'s request twenty-five large sea-going cargo junks were dispatched from Foochow about ten days ago for the South, laden with no 1 ss, than 12,000 rifles and a considerable amount of ammunition. The junks were escorted by a couple of Government cruisers, ... It is stated that two more instalments comprising 30,000 more rifles are to follow the first. This will enable Viceroy Tsen to have within a -short-time-no-less than 280,000 good, serviceable rifles of modern make available for use in Kwangsi province, and in this number are included also the modern arms of precission already in Kwangsi when H.E. arrived there' nearly three months ago. Besides these small arms, Viceroy Tsen, who is an enthusiastic admirer of rapid-fire field guns, has at the present moment no less than seventy-six. of them of various calibres, ranging from fifteen pounders to forty-five pounders of the Armstrong type, whilst among this number are also twenty-nine Krupp guns of modern make. All of these field-pieces are we'l provided with. smokeless powder, shell case shot, and shrapnels. Batteries have been formed and the gunners are being constantly drilled and exer-" cised by experienced instructors. The N. C. D. N. says, it is stated that not counting a reserve of 40,000 men, Viceroy Tsen anticipates to be able to put in the field 160,000 ... well-armed, well-drilled and well-paid troops by the beginning of next spring.

CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, ZTD.

We understand, on very good authority, that Colonel Browne, R.E., who was in China as Director of Railways during the military occupation, was offered the position now held by Colonel T. R. Wynne in the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., but for some reason the matter fell through. Colonel Wynne has been asked to stay on till March, 1904.

Mr. J. Ker ton has just arrived for the Company as Inspector of Coal Mines.

Mr. L. Boulanger has also come out as engineer for Liusi, in place of Mr. van der

The above news we received too late for

AN INTERESTING CASE.

An interesting case was heard at the Supreme Court on Wednesday before the Pu'sne Judge, His Honour A. G. Wise, when Leung Tsau, shroff at the Registry of the Sunteme Court, proceeded against the Chin Wa Hong Company, opium farmers of Bonham Strand, for the wrongful entry, by the detendant's excise officers, into his premises at No. 173, Queen's Road, East, and floor, on the aist August without a warrant, and for wrongfully and improperly searching his premises at 173, Queen's Road, East, and damaging silk clothing. respect of those all egations he claimed from the

Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. F. d'Almada e Castro, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. H. W. Luoker represented the opium

opium farmers, the sum of \$1,000.

At the outset of the case, Mr. Looker said he had a preliminary objection to make; and submitted that his Lordship had no jurisdiction respecting the action. The writ was issued for the sum of \$1,000 damages for the wrongful entry by the defendants' excise officers, and was directed against the chin Wa llong Company. By section 48, of Ordinance 21 of 1891-

His Lordship :- What Ordinance is that? Mr. Looker:-The Opium Ordinance, It says: "If any unsuccessful search for opium has been made under section 29 or 30 of this Ordinance by the request or at the instigation of the Opium Farmer, and there is no reason to suppose that any opium in contravention of this Ordinance has been thrown away or otherwise disposed of with a view to avoid detection, the opium farmer shall replace and repack any goods which may have been unpacked by reason of such search, and shall make good any damage he may have caused thereby and the amount of money claimed for any such damage shall be adjudicated upon by a Magistrate, and shall be recoverable as a civil debt under the provisions of The Magistrates Ordinance, 1890." He submitted that the effect of that sect on was that all claims for damages arising out of scieure of opium must be adjudicated upon by a Magistrate, and did not dome within his Lordship's jurisdiction. The plaintiff's remedy was in the Police. Court before a Magistrate. Although there was nothing at present to show that the search was ainsuccessful—aithough as a matter of fact defendants admitted that no opium was found and no was seizure made—he submitted that under that section of the Ordinance plaintin's claim must be adjudicated upon at the Magistracy and not before his Lordship.

His Lordship:—Let us hear what Mr. Slade Mr. Slade replied that section 48 dealt with damage done to goods during search for opium under sections 29 and 30, but in this case no search was made under either of those sections, it was made under section 31.4 The remainder of the claim referred to unlawful entry into No. 173 without any warrant at all and for general mishehaviour.

His Lordship:—I have not the slightest doubt that I have jurisdiction to hear this. It is quite a different thing altogether. Any question of absolute damage to property might be arguable; but I do not think this is,

Mr. Slade: - There was a small damage; it only amounted to \$14. His Lordship:—I overrule the objection. Mr. Slade then proceeded to state the facts of the case. The plaintiff, he said, is the occupier of the second floors of Nos. 173 and 175 Queen's Road, East. Those two floors were connected by a doorway, otherwise they were quite separate. On the evening of the 21s August last four Chinese officers entered No. 175, and were followed shortly afterwards by a European constable. The Excise officers entered without declaring their office or showing their mandate, and they proceeded over the premises and searched them throughout, turning three small children out of bed and using unnecessary severity. Two were girls, aged eight and four respectively, and the other child was a boy of six. The officers searched various boxes and articles of furniture about the premises, and in turning out a box of silk clothing one of them spoilt some of the contents with wax which dropped from a candle. Meanwhile the plaintiff asked the constable if he had a warrant, and he replied "What do you think?" and when he was asked to show it, observed "You see it fast enough when I take you up to the station." He declined to show the warrant. The Chinese had never at any time shown their mandates, as was required positively under section 6. of the Ordinance. There was no question of demand. The section says: -Every Excise officer shall be supplied with a badge bearing such sign or mark of office as may be directed by the Governor, and when acting against any person under this Ordinance every such Excise officer shall declare his office, and produce to the person against whom he acts his said badge." And section 7 says, "Every police officer when acting under this Ordinance, i not in uniform, shall declare his office, and produce to the person against whom he acts such badge as the Captain Superintendent of Police may direct police officers to carry when on secret or special service." The badges were never shown and under the Ordinance their acts were illegal. After completing the searchof No. 175 two of the Chinese officers proceeded to No. 173. Plaintiff asked if they had a warrant in respect of the premises and apparently they made no answer or, at least, any material answer, and went on sea ching. He asked the constable whether he had a warrant for 173 as well as for 175, and he replied that he had not, and quite properly told the searchers of 173 to leave the premises. As he was going he produced a piece of folded paper from his pocket and said "Here is the warrant." His Lordship would see that no serious damage was suffered by plaintiff, who had no desire whatever to make money out of the action, bu

had brought it as a matter, chiefly, of principle in order that he might secure, as far as possible, that the opium farmers in exercising their peculiarly odious task of searching people's houses for opium, should, by their Excise officers, strictly obey the law and treat the law and the inmates of houses with consideration, as far as consideration is possible in the performance of their duty. His Lordship would see how important it was that the law with regard to the matter should be strictly obeyed, as otherwise, unless the men showed their badges the moment they entered a house, there was no security for Chinese residents against the entry of robbers under the guise of being Excise officers. Al sorts of trouble might arise if the law was not strictly carried out. His Lordship :- I decided the question about

the badge many years ago. Mr. Slade :-- I did not know it, my Lord.

His Lordship :- It has to be proved that the officers did not show it.

Mr. Slade said that plaintiff asked his Lordby the Act.

search warrant was issued in respect of No. 175 | ted to retire, though we are at a loss Other witness baving been examined.

Mr. Looker addressed the Court. He said that although the opinin farmers admitted no liability whatever in the present action they did not want any clothing damaged at all by their servants, lawfully or unlawfully, and they were willing to pay whatever value his Lordship thought fit in respect of the clothing damaged by wax. As a matter of law he submitted that the clothing having been damaged in No. 175, for which the officers had a warrant, there was no liability to pay,

His Lordsh p:-- The point is, to my mind, about the alleged illegal entry into No. 173. Mr. Looker said that having a warrant for No. 175 there was no question of any, general

damages, but as regards No. 173 it seemed to bion, quite apart from any law. Plaintiff bad contended that he suffered the balance of his damages because the police went at night and searched his premises, and a crowd collected making people believe he had done wrong and so lost his character and his credit. Even though the officers might not have entered No. 173 they were perfectly justified in going to No 175 and plaintiff could not get any general damages. They had a right to go and search, and the damages could not have been aggravated if they had gone for a little while into No. 173.

although his clients detired having done so. His Lordship:—If they went into 173 he is entitled to damages if they were there illegally without a warrant. There are heaps of cases at home dealing with searching without a war-

Mr. Looker proceeded to submit that damages must be against the actual people themselves and not against the master. Assuming that the entry into No. 173 was a wrongful one the damages most be as against the servants and the opium farmers would not be liable. It was laid down that trespass laid against the party committing the trespass, and a master was not liable for the wilful trespass of his servants. If there was a remedy in the present action, he submitted that plaintiff should proceed against the Excise officers and the constable. There was a warrant to search No. 175 and a constable, accompanied by Excise officers, went and made the search using all the usual precautions. Plaintiff asked for the warrant and the constable maintained that plaintiff wanted him to hand it over and the constable naturally refused to do so, although he offered to read it to him. While this was going on the Excise officers had commenced the search, and a box was taken from No. 175 to No. 173 where it was placed upon a table. After a short interval the plaintiff went into 173, and defendants submitted that the box contained opium for which there was no permit. The Excise officers naturally wanted to go into that house and search, but the constable would not let them do so as he had no warrant. Co sequently they did not go; but as a matter of fact the defendants sub mitted there was opium in the box, and plaintiff took advantage of the preliminary conversation over the warrant, to get it transferred from the house in respect of which there was a warrant to that concerning which no warrant had been issued. The following day the matter was reported to Inspector Collett and it was admitted that the officers wanted to go to No. 173, but the constable refused to let their

After hearing evidence in support of defendants' contentions.

Mr. Looker replied on the facts of the case,

and Mr. Slade addressed the Court. His Lordship, in giving judgment, said he could decide at once on the point of law. there was any claim it was against the master and not against the servants. In the present action it was limited to one thing, as he mentioned earlier in the case; was there an entry into No. 173 or not? There was the evidence of the pla ntiff, and the only thing against that was the statement of the constable, but he thoroughly believed what had been said by plaintiff, and considered his evidence was coroborated by that of the Inspector. On the whole, and he did not desire to make many remarks about it, he believed plaintiff's evidence. With regard to damages there was not much done, but the man was in a respectable position and it was very annoying for him to have his premises entered without a warrant-illegally. He thought the case would be met by judgment for \$100 and costs.

Mr. Looker thought it was not a case for costs to be "awarded for the retention of Counsel: Plaintiff's damages were, of course, purely general, with the exception of the \$14. His Lordship :- I consider it was proper to engage Counsel. The plaintiff's character was at stake. He had to clear it, and I think he has cleared it so far as this case is concerned.

ALLEGED MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

ACTION IN THE SUPREME COURT.

The Puisne Judge, His Honour A. G. Wise, heard a preliminary legal objection at the Supreme Court on Thursday brought in connection with a claim for \$1,000 damages made by Su Kin Sheung, broker, or 200, Queen's Road Central aganist Cheung Wan Chow, of 178 Reclamation Street respecting an alleged malicious-prosecution.

Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, of Messrs. Wilkinson Grist, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. O.

D. Thomson represented the defendant. Mr. Thomson claimed that under section 36 of the Larceny Ordinance one month's notice of the action should have been given.

His Lordship said that when the matter was mentioned in Court last Friday he had only glanced at that section of the Ordinance, but he had since read it, and thought it applied to actions against magistrates and so on and not private prosecutors.

'Mr. Thomson then proceeded to argue the matter, and quoted various authorities in support of his contention, observing that he had been unable to find any cases of malicious prosecution on the point. Plaintiff had sued the defendant for malicious prosecution, and evidently it was not his intention to that the defendant arrested him on his own initiative or by himself without applying for a warrant. In a case of malicious prosecution not only had the plaintiff to prove that he was arrested and charged, but that the defendant had no proper, reasonable cause for so doing, whereas in an action for false imprisonment that was not necessary.

His Lordship observed that the cases, which Mr. Thomson had been citing were all tried. whereas the present action had not been heard. After further argument he said the objection did not hold good and he ordered the usual pleadings to be filed.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREWS

At the annual general meeting of the Hongship to award such a sum as would make it kong St. Andrew's Society held in the City clear to the opium farmers that they must abide | Hall on Tuesday it was decided to have a St. Andrew's Ball on the 30th November. Con-Evidence was then called, the first witness | sequent upon the Society deciding that a being Mr. C. D. Melbourne, of the Magistracy, full report of the meeting should not be who deposed that on the 21st August last a published press representatives were reques-Queen's Road, East but not with regard to 171. to give any explanation for this unusual procedure.

SANITARY BOARD.

PLAGUE AT NEWCHWANG

In view of the large number of plague cases reported at Newchwang a meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on Thursday in the Board Room when the port was declared infected. There were present: The President (Hon, Dr. J. M. Atkinson, P.C.M.O.), Col Webb, R.A.M.C., Hon, H. E. Pollock, K.C. Dr. Pearse, Acting M.O.H., Dr. Barnett Assistant M.O.H., and Mr. G. A. Woodcook,

The President :- I'm a information received from the Government it appears there is a serious outbreak of plague at Newchwang, and from inquiries made I have ascertained that many ships arrive in this port direct from Newchwang, at least, without stopping at Shanghai, but coming via Chefoo. Shanghai is already declared an infected port so that all shipping arriving from there is medically inspected, and I t ink we ought to take the same precautionary measures with regard to Newchwang. The Hon, Pollock:-What figures have we

got, sir? The President:-In the Daily Press o the 28th ult, it intimates that over 500 cases have been reported, and I asked the Government to telegraph for particulars. The answer the Colonial Secretary received from the Consul was "serious epidemic of plague broken

Col. Webb :-- What time does it take to come down from Newchwang?

The President :- I think six days. I am not quite sure. A: any rate it is within the incubation period of the disease. He moved that the Board recommend the Governor in Council to declare Newchwang as a port or place at which an infectious or contagious disease

Col. Webb secon led and the motion was The meeting then terminated

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE LIMITED.

The following is the report for presentation to the shareholders at the twenty-second ordinary general meeting, to be held at the offices of the General Agents, on Thursday, the 22nd October, at noon.

The general agents and consultir g committee beg to submit to the shatcholders the final accounts for the year 1902.

1902 Account .- The result of the rear's working is a credit balance \$360,551.96, out of which, and with the approval of the shareholders, it is proposed to pay a dividend of 30 (==\$15 per share), to add \$50,000 to the reserve fund, raising the latter to \$1,300,000, to appropriate \$50,000 for the formation of a re-insurance fund, and to carry forward the balance of \$110,551.96 to the current year's

1903 Account.—The working of the office compares favourably with that of last year at a sunilar period.

Consulting a on mittee.—Since the last meeting Mr. D. M. Moses has resigned his seat. To meet this vacancy Mr. E. Shellim was nominated and his appointment requires the confirmation of shareholders. The present members, The Hon, Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Messrs. D. E. Brown, F. Maitland, J. H. Lewis and E. Shellim retire, but offer themselves for re-election. Auditors,—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. W. H. Pous and R. Chatterton Wil-

cox, and their re-election is recommended. Jardine, Matheson & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1903.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1902.. Liabilities.

Capital subscribed ...\$2,500,000.00 Amount paid-up...... \$ 50 5000 00 Reserve fund 1,250,000 60 7,046.00 Outstanding dividends Accounts payable 120,000.00

Balance of working account, 1902. 360,551.9 \$2,237,597.9 Cash, on current account with

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation 133,842.67 Fixed deposits, with banks in Hongkong Mortgages and debentures, in Hongkong and Shanghai..... 1,393,756.86 Chinese Imperial Government

Loan, 1886-.... United States Bonds, (4 % Loan, 1925)..... Interest accrued but not yet payable

WORKING ACCOUNT, 1902. To amount brought forward from last account, 80,056.99 . Net premia received, less returns and reinsurances, 1,527,573.41 exchange, , interest, " transfer fees,

\$1,762,586.85 By losses and claims paid, 1,162,052.93 , charges, including directors', auditors' and survey fees, agents' expenses, &c., 101.480.30

commissions, balance as above..... 360,551.96

\$1,762,586.85 JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

General Agents. We have compared the above statements. with the books, vouchers and securities, and found the same correct.

W. HUTTON POTTS. R. CHATTERTON WILCOX | Auditors. Hongkong, 26th September, 1901.

SMOKING CONCERT

A jovid company sat smoking in the Chaplain's room at the Naval Yard on 26th ult and listened to a varied programme of instrumental and vocal music, arranged by the naval ratings and police of the Naval Yard and R. N. Hospital. Mr. W. Pearce presided; and was sur ported by Messrs. Gilbert, Campbell, Vicary, | so much the more, Tucker Motherway and Parks (committee) Messrs. Cheshire and Berry having opened the concert, the Chairman submitted "the King," characteristic of his subjects. Then followed a to keep at a respectful distance behind her her military and naval resources in the China sioner at Canton, will be taken by Mr. Fred. long selection of songs interspersed with the husband when going along the streets, instead seas, Russia is ostentationsly accumulating Mare coming out from home on the expiry of toasts "Our Guests," and "Absent Friends." of occupying her proper place at his side, large supplies of warlike stores, at Port leave. Mr. W. G. Lay, the present Deputy Messrs. Boffey, Gilbert, Armitage, Moore, race are made inferior, so is the race itself." throwing up forts and earthworks in various days for home, his place in the Shanghal office in any way contributed to the entertainment. - The Nagasaki Press.

THE CASE OF THE "KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE."

We have been favoured with a copy of the correspondence which passed in connection with the alleged acts of discourtesy towards Capt. Blance, of the Kirkeudbrightshire, which were fully dealt with in our columns several months since. Writing on 11th May to a person who desires to be known as 'B,' Capt. J. G. More, secretary of the Merchant Service Guild,

"I am much obliged to you by your favour of the 3rd instant, covering press cuttings, which have read with interest. Of course any complaints of act, of discourtesy such as that towards Captain Blance, it is really much better for the guild to receive them personally from the particular member concerned as it would naturally give them a much stronger basis to work upon. At the same time I shall be very careful to submit the same to the guild for their consideration."

On the 27th May he wrote: "With further reference to your favour of the 3rd March last with enclosure, I beg to say that the matter has been submitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies as to the discourtesy of the Harbour Master at Hongkong, and also pointing out that a position such as that held by that gentleman would be more properly occupied by one having a lengthy experience in the merchant service, and who therefore would be properly acquainted with the business of our Mercanttle Marine. I enclose copy of preliminary reply we have received, as it will no doubt be of interest to you."

Downing Street,

19th May, 1903. Sir,-I am directed by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, enclosing extracts from the Hongkong Telegraph in regard to a case in which the Harbour Master Hongkong is stated to have acted with discourtesy towards the master of a British ship. A copy of your letter with its enclosures will be forwarded to the Governor for a report. I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) C. P. LUCAS. The Secretary to the

Merchant Service Guild.

BATHING PARTIES BEWARE

Judging by the attendance at Blake Pier each evening and the many launch loads of bathing parties setting out for a daily dip, there are very few secluded spots in the vicinity of the Island which have not been disturbed by the merry laughter from some half-submerged head as it pops up from the depths of the bring. may, therefore, serve a useful purpose we mention, for the benefit of those of our readers who are in the habit of visiting the bay on the East coast of Lantau Island, usually known by the name of Silver Mine Bay, to know that a flat-topped rock has recently been discovered there. It is in the middle of the bay, about 200 yards from the beach, and has only about three to four feet of water on it at low tide.

> SIBERIA FULL OF WAR PREPARATIONS

INTERVIEW WITH A RECENT TRAVELLER.

Sr. L. de Mendonca e Costa, director of the Railrouy Gazette of Portugal, has just completed the journey from Europe to the Far East by the Siberian Railway, and is now spending a few days in Japan before returning to Lisbon. His wife accompanies him, and is indeed "better half" linguistically, speaking English more fluently. In the course of an exceedingly interesting conversation, we (Jupan Gazette) learnt something of their impressions of Siberia, and they throw fresh light on Russian movements in view of the latest political developments. They found war preparations everywhere. Troops are everywhere, and the freight trains and depots are filled chiefly with military. stores. A very noticeable feature all along the line was the number of armoured cars which the Russians have—perfect travelling forts. The travellers observed not merely one or two. of these at special places, but many everywhere, forming quite a common feature of the whole line. The trucks are of the 40-ton size, built | chandise it frequently happens that the Russians of massive timbers heavily clamped with fronand loop-holed for rifles. Their significance is self-evident. Sr. Mendonça e Costa says that, as far as could be observed in the rapid journey. there is practically no commercial and industrial development throughout Siberia. Coming from Portugal, where every foot of the land is under cultivation and produces abundant crops of everything, they found the desolation of Siberia little less than appalling. Towns so few and far between, farms so wide apart, that the land seems almost all empty and unproductive, while soldiers constitute the predominant sign of life—this is Siberia as it seems to the keen practical eyes of the Lisbon Rail-

way Gazette director. Statistics indeed exist showing that Siberia one of unutterable emptiness to those who actually see it. And, taking these large statistics its recent guardians that British merchein their simple mathematical ratio to area, they present a vast military parade-ground; whatever else it may be is quite secondary, and not were alread; enduring! likely to attain comparative importance for many years to come.

That is the important point,

the views of those distinguished compatriots of capable of asserting itself. Vasco da Gama, the pioneer of European interhad intended to stay eight or ten days, but | emasculated government. could not stand more than three, though they . Naturally enough Russia plays upon this ceeds on leave. Mr. Frank Smith, at present agree that it is a maryellously interesting city. state of things for all it is worth, and may be Deputy Commissioner at Amoy, succeeds Mr. When we mentioned that Canton is a hundred pardoned for believing that Great Britain will. Morgan at Swatow, as Acting Commissioner. times filthier, and that Peking is a paradise of swallow any amount of bluff, or put up with Mr. Farago, who has just completed his thirty pure air and cleanliness compared with the any commercial disability rather than fight for years of Customs service, retires. Mr. Parago, congested and concentrated impurities of the her rights. It is this belief which caused the a Hungarian, was the first commissioner to south, our visitors nearly had a fit. At any Crimean war, and which is now inducing represent the Dual Monarchy in the Chinese. rate, they appreciated the superiority of Japan Russia-little as she intends to fight any service. He is replaced in his present post at

favourable impression to travellers from the be. Although, as Russians have themselves known here some years ago as Deputy! Comhome of chivalry, the ancient Lusitania. When | confessed, her near Eastern interests are too | missioner in the Shanghai Customs. Mr Johnand the toast was received with the enthusiasm they found that it is customary here for a wife vital to be jeopardised by an expenditure of ston's present post, that of Deputy Commission Those contributing to the programme included they said, very truly, "If the mothers of the Arthur, Dalny, and Newchwang, as well as Commissioner at Shanghai, is leaving in a few Munge, Hoskin, Reynolds, Burgess, Rogers, This is a saying likely to cause a tremendous parts of Manchuria. She is daily adding being taken by Meclanocent, whom we con-

THE MUSCOVITE PLAN IN THE FAR BAST

Britishers in the Far East have been reduced to a state of despair by the complacent attitude adopted by the British Government in face of the imminent destruction of our trade interests by the threatened annexation and closing of Manchuria by the Russians, their promise of evacuation in September next being inturally regarded as a mere device to gain further time for preparation as well as to sever if possible the interests of Britain, America, and Japan.

"We are unquestionably confronted at the present time," says a well-known British merchant, "by a grave crisis involving the whole future existence of our valuable commercial interests in North China. Let the British people harbour no mistaken notion that Russia attaches any serious meaning to her promises of evacuation or to her pledges about the open door.' In the first place she has no intention of sacrificing the enormous expenditure she has undertaken by a voluntary retirement at the last moment; and in the second place her present industrial development will never allow her to compete on equal terms with the great industrial and commercial Powers of the world

The last is the true key to the whole of Russia's political aggression in this quarter. "It is in order to escape from this very com petition in the markets of the West that we have seen her hastening across Siberia to the Far Eastern seas, where she has resolved to find her commercial and industrial salvation by the creation of vast trading preserves out of the opulent provinces of North China. If she is to have anything like a chance of founding this commercial Eldorado, which her domestic and financial position so urgently requires, foreign competition of every kind must

he rigidly excluded from these provinces. They must become Russian preserves in the strictest sense of the word. Thus it is that Russia cannot afford to keep her word to those whose trade it is her set purpose to destroy, and all her promises to maintain the open door, with equal trading facilities for her commercial rivals are so much deliberate and calculated subterfuge.

"As we have permitted her to come so far without protest we are ready to agree that her expenditure entitles her to a political predominance in the country. But we will recognise this only upon conditions embracing equal rights for our people to trade, own land, and develop mines in the country, as well as freedom to send our merchant ships and men-of-war into all or certain parts. Unless we obtain these conditions we must oppose her tooth and

But mere political preponderance will near satisfy Russia without the rights of absolute possession. An important journal devoted to Russian commerical interests put the case in a nutshell the other day when it said, "The Russian Government must choose at once between two courses. Either it must evacuate Manchuria immediately without incurring further expenditure, or it must annex the country, and proclaim it a Russian province."

Russia is aware that no other course lies before her. But her policy is to conceal this crucial fact and to trust to patient diplomacy time, and the peace-at-any-price spirit in Anglo-Saxondom to effect her hidden purposes. The impudence of her pretensions is only equalled by the means taken to secure them. Money being Russia's most pressing need, she has laid hands upon the customs at Newchwang, worth £48,000 a week from British, American, and Japanese trade, as well as the Chinese western customs of the annual value of £45 000, derived

chiefly from the junk trade. While evading the payment of duty on her own trade she has secured its rigid enforcement. in the case of all others. Moreover, she has now succeeded in getting a Russian appointed to the control of this important department, and Sir Robert Hart, in weakly permitting the supercession of Mr. Cecil Bowra, the able British commissioner of customs at Newchwang, has excited the disgust and dismay of all British,

Americans, and Japanese in China. Since the triumphs which Russia has been permitted to achieve our merchants and traders have been subjected in an increasing degree to Slavic arrogance of a most intolerable kind

The Russian military authorities, who have invaded the treaty port, in order to assert their supremacy, are hainpering British trade by every means to their power. If a British merchant orders native carts for the carriage of his merdespatch soldiers to meet them and commandeer the whole for some fictitious purpose of their own. In consequence natives can hardly be got to supply carriage nowadays.

Again, British naval officers ashore have frequently been hustled and insulted by Russian soldiers, while British and American bluejackets have constantly had to join forces for their mutual protection against similar ebulli tions of hostility:

. By means of pressure exercised at Peking Russia prevents the confirmation of concessions to British and American subjects, and even leases of property already granted by the Chinese. Thus Russia bas in effect managed to establish the claim to a sort of yeta upon any transaction between the Chinese Governdoes as a matter of fact export enormous quanti- ment and any other than Russian subjects. ties of produce; but big though the figures | Appeals by distracted Britishers to their own appear on paper, the aspect of the country, is authorities have been fruitless, and so low has British prestige sunk in the nerveless hands of who have complained have been warned by prove quite insignificant after all. Siberia is at the Russian authorities against repeating this

indeed If any further evidence is needed of this deplorable débacle it is to be found in the Of the railway itself, Sr. Mendonça e Costa | fact that an Englishman seeking legal redress; takes a practical view, more favourable than against a Chinaman finds it quite useless to those of most travellers hitherto. Generally solicit the support of his own national respeaking "c'e-t un peu desective, mais il presentative. The Chinaman simply treats marche." It has faults, but it gets along, with contempt the protests of these discredited officials at whose back is a Power with a great About Japan, it is most interesting to learn | gelatingus mass of inertia unwilling or in-

Accordingly, a British subject is reduced to course with the Far East. They admire the humiliating expedient of exploiting the Japanese more than they do the Chinese, of prestige of some other European Power. He course, and comment on the great difference in | goes to a Frenchman, a German, of a Russian, cleanliness and wholesomeness of the two peo- and the Chinaman, recognising at once that it ples, in their towns their dwellings and their I is no longer a trifling matter, the case is settled, persons. Peking they consider the most horri- and the Britisher thus vicariously obtains his bly filthy place they ever could imagine; they rights, to the eternal disgrace of his own

genuine opposition-to parade a readiness to Pakholby Mr. J. C. Johnston, who ranks as The status of women here gives a very un- support her aggression by force of arms if need. Acting Commissioner. Mr. Johnston was well

The next few months, will de la

not only Manchuria but Mongolia, Kashgaria, and probably Korea as well are to be enclosed within the barbed wire fence of the Russian Empire. Russia, in the meantime, has dispatched to the scene her very ablest diplomatists, while by a singular fatuity British interests have been deprived of the only personality capable of coping successfully with Russian diplomacy at a critical stage in the history of our China trade. That Sir Ernest Satow, the ablest British Minister since the days of Sir Henry Parkes, should have been withdrawn for so long a period at such a time is the worst possible proof of the invertebrate management of our Foreign Office.

The present British Government has always professed an especial solicitude for Imperial interests. But this great idea cannot invariably be pursued along the line of least resistance, and Imperial tariffs will do little to toughen the sinews of Empire if we evince no disposition to protect our trade and commerce from such wanton attacks as those which Russia is making in North China.

But the Muscovite has no intention of pushing his attempted burglary to the arbitrament of war. All that is needed is a firm front in conjunction with those who have interests like our own to protect. Let the British people, therefore, wake up to the realisation of what is at stake, and refuse to submit to a great humiliation on the threshold of their new Imperial aspirations. -Silfames's Gazette.

THE CHINA BORNEO CO., LD.

The Sandakan correspondent of the S. F. Press writes concerning this company in which Hongkong is largely interested as follows: "The slipway of the China-Borneo Co., Ltd.,

continues to make good progress, and the end of this year should see things in a very forward condition."

A POVERTY-STRICKEN PROVINCE.

Amoy is a poor place, and according to the Consular report published by our Foreign Office, last year was a decidedly unfortunate. one for it. Owing to the exceptional drought the early rice harvest was very poor, and during the spring and summer months, says. Mr. Consul Hausser, plague and cholera prevailed as usual in the principal inland centres of con-

Heavily increased taxation in every possible direction, accompanied by general lawlessness throughout the province, further interferred with trade, while in October a disastrous fire occurred in Amoy which destroyed a large par of the business quarter of the town. General loss resulted, and very few business men made money during the year.

THE MORPHIA HABIT. Both imports and exports showed a falling off, but, owing to the failure of the native opium crop, the importation of foreign opium of all sorts rose last year to 464,838 lb. as compared with 337,517 lb. in 1901. The importation of rice also increased considerably, 70,306 tons being received from the Straits, Rangoon, and Saigon, as compared with 12,856 in the pre-

vious year. The practice of morphia injection, says the consul, appears to be increasingly common among the coolie class, and the importation of this drug increased from 12,000 oz. to nearly 20,000 Oz.

The general poverty of the province and the lack of proper means of communication are," continues. Mr. Hausser, "shown by the trifling list of exports of native produce. Owing to the mountainous nature of the country and the absence of all roads and navigable rivers the cost of carriage is generally prohibitive, and the export trade is necessarily confined to a very limited area

near the treaty port. The only important items are sugar, paper, and a little tobacco. These three items account for 137,360% of the total export value of 290,750/., the balance being made up by a number of articles exported for the consumption of Chinese in the Straits."

A VALUABLE ARTICLE OF TRADE. The consul has, however, a little hope for the camphor industry. Camphor, he says, appeared in the Customs returns as a separate item for the first time in 1901, when 25,466lb. were exported. Last year that amount rose to 55,033lb., and with a little fostering there was no doubt that commodity might in time become a most valuable article of trade.

"The Amoy circuit," ha says, " is perhaps one of the most poverty stricken in China, and the revenue has never been really adequate to the needs of the local government. The transit pass system has interfered greatly with the revenue from likin, and the recent absorption of the native customs by the Imperial Maritime Customs has further diminished the local

government's resources." · A POSSIBLE CHANCE OF IMPROVEMENT. Mr. Hausser, at the conclusion of his repert points out a way in which the introduction of foreign capital would prove remunerative, and assist in developing the industrial activity of the place. He says

cate formed in ongkong acquired from the ..ve concessionaires certain mining prospecting rights in the district of Au Chi. This and the adjoining district of Lung Yen appear to be rich in iron; and coal of excellent quality, which would fetch remunerative prices could they be conveyed cheaply to the coast.

"The mines are only some 60 miles inland, but under present conditions the cost of carriage is quite probibitive, owing to the absence of all transport facilities. The difficulties are not insuperable, and it is in this direction that the introduction of foreign capital and consequent development of industrial activity will most surely rescue the Chinese of this region from their poverty, and enable the trade of the port to emerge from its present stagna tion and dell monotony."

CUSTOMS CHANGES.

The following changes among seniors in the Customs service have been ordered and are in process of being carried out Mr. F. A. Morgan, Commissioner at Swatow, is transferred to Southow, vice Mr. Clarke who pro-Burnett, Jack, McLean, Varney, and Gilbert. amount of angry contradiction and heated are to her already large little in North gratulate on passing, we hope premanently, and has long been sected as from the ranks of the assistants, after a long accorded the Chairman, and all those who had and unshakeable as the law of evolution itself; native army of Chinese under Rhome who had service career all over the coast, China

GRRMAN MAIL STBAMER IN COLLISION

WITH THE OLD "SKRAMSTAD."

Advices from the North state that at about 0.20 p.m. on the 21st ult., the Japanese str. Chishima Maru, bound from Moji to Shanghai with a cargo of coal consigned to Messrs. Wallem & Co., came into collision, near the Kiutoan Beacon, with the new N.-D. L.S. Seydlitz, which left here for Japan on the 17th ult. The Chishima Maru; was badly stove in on the starboard how and had to be beached about two miles N.-W. of the Kiutoan Beacon, and it is expected than when she is lightened of her cargo she will be able to be brought into the dock at Shanghai. The N. C. D. News of 24th ult. states that the Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company have already commenced the work of salving the cargo, and the vessel will be patched up and taken to Shanghai for repairs. This is the second time that the Chishima has come to grief. The first time was when she was under the Norwegian flag as the Skramstad and was sunk in a collision in Hongkong Harbour, where she got mixed up with the Talcheong and Perla. The first report of the occurrence was brought by the Indo-China Co.'s str. Pechili. The court of inquiry will be held in Japan The Captain of the Chishima has reported the accidentato his Consul, and the Captain of the Seydlitz has done the same to his Consul. The German mail steamer suffered little damage and after standing by the other vessel for some time to render assistance if necessary proceeded on her voyage.

TIENTSIN.

(Fram Our Own Correspondent!)

Only in Peking is anything doing, and then Russia keeps general interest alive by continually sending in revised editions to her demands. There is a great pretence made of treating quite seriously though it must be quite well understood that they mean nothing but an empty formula to gain time. The Japanese government are reported to have sent in a note through the Chinese Minister in Tokio that Tapan will hold China responsible if she fails to inform Japan fully of the text of any and all demands Russia makes. But the whole position resolves itself into a question whether either Japan or England intend moving if those demands are more than usually impudent. they do not, it simply means Russia will keep all the Diplomats marking time over kaladescopic arrangements of her desires while she finishes the mastication of Manchuria, and by the time the diplomatic farce has worn too threadbare to hold water any longer they wil turn round to find the northern territories of China have entirely disappeared, and the Southern or Far Eastern boundaries of China have taken their place.

Travellers from the new Dominion, otherwise Mongolia, report Russian surveying parties around Kalgan, and Chinese troops being raised by Russians, also report that Russia talks of appointing a Russian Governor to the place. They also state that the construction of the railway from Kiachta to Urga has commenced. From Urga you will see quite open, flat country down to Kalgan, and from Kalgan to Peking the Chinese are supposed to be building a line, so there you are.

When not wholly preoccupied with the Russian question, the Peking official circle is much concerned with the details of the new Board's organization. There has been a mad scramble | may be located in the Orient. for office, and now official effort is concentrated on how to make the money fly. Books are being ordered from Japan on any and every subject which can be remotely associated with trade and commerce; a commercial school is to be started, also a commercial paper to record commercial progress and doings abroad as well as in China. It sounds marvellous, but no one who knows China expects the slightest result.

Your readers may be interested in the following table of costs via the Siberian railway home which represents the expenses of a lady and her young daughter, not one:-

Tls. Roubles.
Fares to Chefoo 30.00
Fares to Dalny31.10
Boats at Chefoo, steward, etc 2.40
Dainy Hotel 6.60= 34.70
Tickets Dainy to Manchuria, 2nd class 135.00
Food on train and sundr'es 22.00
Tickets Manchuria to Moscow, 2nd class 217.80
Food on train and sundries 50.80
Cab and porters at Moscow 1.50
Tickets Moscow to London, and class 150.20
Train German railway
Food on train and sundries Moscow to
London,
Steamer Flushing to Queensboro' 20.00
The state of the s

LAUNCH OF A TORPEDO-BOAT AT SAIGON.

On the 12th uit, the torpedo-boat 8 S' was successfully launched from the French Naval -Yard, at Saigon. This little vessel, which has a displacement of go tons, is the third of her class constructed at that port. She is 113 feet long with a breadth of beam of 14 feet and can steam at a speed of 24 knots. This boat carries sufficient coal in her bunkers to cover 2,000 miles at 10 knots. Her armament consists of 2 Q.F. guns and two torpedo-tubes and she carries a crew of 23 men. No particular speed was attained in her construction, however, for her keel was laid down on the 22nd July last "year; nevertheless this is a sign of the times and another proof of the go-ahead condition of naval construction in the East. Our neighbours are to be congratulated on their enterprise

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

and its success.

The reports of the British Consular officers in Philippines on the trade of the archipelago for the past year disclose an unsatisfactory state of affairs. The islands have not yet recovered from the effects of the war and insurrection; the lack of capital and labour have hampered agricultural and commercial development, for American capital has not yet been attracted. thither, while Chinese immigration is prohi bited; rinderpest, cholera and marauding bands. have affected particular districts; and, lastly, the import trade. The total exports for the financial year ended June 30th, 1902, amounted to very nearly five millions sterling, of which those to the United Kingdom amounted to 14 million and those to the United States to somewhat less. But the latter figures was nearly treble that of the previous year, while the exports of all other countries but the United States have decreased, mainly because of the advanfages given by American Customs legislation sion now 20 to the United States. Last year has beenfinish discussed in Japan of later and at least for the present, there is a distinct desire I coast ports are Mesers. Best and Co.

hemp to the value of 14 millions sterling came to Great Britain, against over two millions sterling the previous year, while the value of that sent to the United States in 1902 was I millions sterling, against half-a-million in 1901 The sugar industry suffered last year from the want of capital and labour, as well as from the rinderpest (the water buffalo being indispense able for the cultivation and transport of the cane), so that instead of an average export of 200,000 tons, the export was only 91,870 tons, of which the Hongkong and Japan refineries took the bulk. The imports last year were 64 millions sterling in value, the share of the United Kingdom being less than 11 million, while those of China and the United States were less than one million each, those of India and Cochin China being over half-a-million sterling each. The cotton imports, mainly those from the United Kingdom, declined, largely owing to the impoverished state of the country and the unsettled state of many districts, which practically closes them to trade. The United Kingdom holds the first place in the import trade, especially in cotton and metals, (including practically the whole of that with the United States) is under the British flag, although the coasting trade is under that of the United States.

> "WILL NOT STOP IN HONGKONG."

Under this heading the Manila Times says The newspapers of Hongkong, are very much exercised over the determination of the Philippine government to rid the islands of the undesirable, petty criminal class of Americans. The neighbour town appears to take i for granted that Manila's beachcombers will be shipped over and dumped into the coast towns of China, and the attention of the authorities of these cities has been directed toward the prevention of such an imposition. Owing to the fact that the Philippine Commission has determined to ship this objectionable fraternity to the United States and will be just as carethese demands and their acceptance or refusal ful in guarding against the escape of any of its members to the coast cities of China as the authorities there can possibly be to prevent the landing of any of the fraternity, it will readily appear that the alarm is without foundation. In fact the people of the Philippines want to purge this archipelago thoroughly of its white tramp accretion. Aside from the ethics of the question, the only safe riddance will be its shipment to the United States, where special conveniences exist for handling this annoying class. The jails and penitentiaries are commodious, police force ample and with the chain-gang and plenty of hard, manual labour ahead, this element will be far less annoying in the homeland than here or in China. Hongkong and Shanghai are uncomfortably near. The objectionable Americans who have become conspicuous in these cities in the last six months have done much to bring discredit to Americans in the Orient. The fact that they would probably he in Bilibid prison had they remained in Manila is not considered. They are nominally citizens of the United States, and their career gives rise to impressions that are unjus ly extended to all Americans. Our neighbours over there may rest easy; the government of the Philippines has no desire to further humiliate respectable Americans in Hongkong or Manila by any attempt to pollute the Chi nese cities with the class of Americans that cannot be tolerated in these is ands. This element must go where it will not be able to return with but little effort and where it may not be able to eke out an existence to the shame of all decent citizens of the United States who

THE ECONOMIC CONDITION ${}^{ullet}OF$ ${}^{ullet}JARAN$

A very full report of the trade of Japan for 1902 by Mr. Parlett, of the British Legat on in Tokio, has just been issued by the Foreign Office. The total volume of the imports and exports last year was £54,107,552 of which £27,739,232 was the value of imports, and £26,368,320 that of exports. These figures show an increase of £1,624,616 in imports, and £607,638 in exports, as compared with 1901 the figures of which were the highest up to then. The figures for 1902 are all the more remarkable that there were certain untoward circumstances during the year, for the grain harvests were bad owing to unseasonable weather, and the fall in silver greatly impeded the important trade with Chica. 'On the other hand, the silk crop was abundant; and the export trade in raw silk reached a height of prosperity hitherto unknown, and led to an influx of specie which removed any danger to the system of convertible notes. During the whole year the import of bullion was continuous, and was always in excess of the export; especially in the last three months of the year. A present the national debt amounts to 552 million yen, of which 190 millions are due in the United Kingdom, and the rest in Japan itself. Ten years ago the debt was 240 million yen, and in the meantime the China war indemnity of 370 millions has been paid and absorbed meanwhile the ordinary revenue has, increased from less than 86 to over 226 million yen; in other words while the debt has increased 130 per cent.; the revenue has increased 163 per cent. Of the imports raw cotton was over 8 millions sterling, cotton goods 14, metals nearly 2, woollen goods over 1, machinery and instruments nearly 12, sugar nearly 12, kerosene over 12, rice over 14, and oil cake over 1 million sterling; while in exports raw silk amounted to nearly 81 millions, tea to over 1, silk goods to over 3, cotton yarn to over 2, and other manufactured goods (of which matches, mats, straw-plaits, porcelain, cigarettes, and cotton goods were the chief) to over 4 million sterling. The cotton tissues exported amounted to about 4 million sterling. The coal exported was valued at just over 14 millions, and the copper to over one million. The exports have increased from less than 17 millions in 1899 to a representative of the Straits Times, on the over 251 millions last year. Of the enormous | Ordinance prohibiting the import of coins into import of raw cotton, very nearly half is from the Straits Settlements, Mr. Huttenbach ob British India, while China and Korea take the | served :- "In any case the passage of this meawhole of the exported cotton yarns.

Japan last year amounted to 162 millions ster- of that prosperity. The responsibility is a ling, or about 30 per cent of the whole; the great one.—Whose is it? On whose shoulders proportion of imports being rather less than must it rest?-On those of the Commission 40, and of the exports about 20 per cent. The who left the decision entirely to the people and share of the United States was about 24 per | Government of the Straits Settlements?—on cent., of China rather more than 15, and of those of the local Government?-on those of Germany and France at about 6 per cent. the public? on those of the entirely unconeach. Trade with India is growing and now stitutional Advisory Committee of the Singathe abnormal fall in silver has interfered with (owing to the large imports of raw cotton) pore Chamber of Commerce? nearly equals that with the United Kingdom, the figures being:-United Kingdom £6,912,080 (imports to Japan £5,141,327), India £5,550,282 (imports to Japan £5,032,999)

Mr. Parlett notes that the Government iron foundry, at Wakamatsu, after costing over two millions sterling, has not proved successful, act, and save the situation." and will require a further heavy expenditurethe original estimate having been £400,000. A to Philippine products exported direct to the imends the Government to transfer the enter-United States. Thus Manila hemp, which prise to a private company, free of all cost,

though the need is as pressing as ever, the obstacles still remain. The vexed question of land tenure by foreigners creates a difficulty. but apparently the most formidable obstacle is Japanese jealousy of the foreign capitalist having equal privileges with himself. Baron Iwasaki, one of the leading and most generally respected business men in the country, recent ly published a letter on this subject which attracted much notice. After drawing attention to the great sense of personal responsibility. which seems to inspire business men in European countries as compared with Japan, where no sense of responsibility at all seems to exist he goes on to say that though himself not averse to the introduction of foreign capital he would have the nature of the madertakings, in which it might be invested, limited. En'erprises, for instance, like railways, gas works, electric lights, &c., of the nature of monopolies, are, he asserts, so closely connected with public interests that they may in a sense be considered as public undertakings, and, in his opinion, the Here is a forenoon's work in counting the time has not vet come when foreigners may be money alone. One local cashier got over the allowed, in return for the money they advance, difficulty of dealing with these piles of silver to have absolute control of them. In the by straightway placing the \$3,000 cheque to general bewilderment, lax discipline, and no to the employes. That threw the burden of

the power of management of enterprises and use it to an injurious extent. of this the British ships amounted to 4.155.789 | opponent of the Bill it is pointed out that it tons, Japanese to 432,572 (counting only Japanese vessels engaged in foreign trade), and little over 8 million tons, over 4 millions were British, over 2 millions Japanese and 696,497

THE TOKYO HARBOUR SCHEME

The Tokyo Harbour Construction Committee appointed to investigate the scheme for the construction of a harbour for the capital, has a length decided upon a general 'plan of work says the Kobe Chronicle. The cost of the great undertaking is estimated at Y23,500,000, which sum will be raised by the issue of bonds. municipal tax, and a Government subsidy The total cost will probably amount to at least

Y28,600,000, including the interest on the bonds So far as the scheme has been worked out at present, of the total sum, Y16,600,000 will be raised by an issue of bonds, Y5,000,000 by a Municipal tax, and Y7,000,000 by a Government subsidy. The harbour is to be finished in ten years.

THE STRAITS CURRENCY.

During the discussion following the Chairman's speech at the half-yearly meeting of the Singapore Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Hultenbach, in dealing with the currency question, said that now the Chamber had left the matter to the Government it must be left there, meaning that even though a mistake had been made, it must now be left alone. Persunally, he was strongly of opinion, for what: ever that opinion was worth, not only that a mistake had been made, but that it was a mis take which, threatened the whole trade of this Colony. We were placed in a very different position to that occupied by ports on a continent, because such ports, in the event of difficulties occurring, could get their trade back. ut in the case of a port situated as Singathe disease—then there might be a chance of

pore is the trade, having once been filched away, could never come back. If it could clearly be shown that there was a mistake made,—not shown dogmatically but the prothe Chamber still moving, and since the resignation of Mr. Chamberlain had taken place, there might be all the more chance of this deciwere a dictum as laid down by the Chairman that now that the Chamber had committed uself it must not budge, even though with open eyes it saw the creation of generations broken down, then there was nothing more to be said. He did not think the Chamber was committed. He did not quite understand the attitude of the Chamber; it did not seem, to have really done anything in a matter which should have engaged its attention most. It was true that the Committee had passed a resolution upholding the principle of fixity, but they had not accepted the scheme in detail. They could not have accepted it, because as he read the Articles of Association, a matter concerning the trade of this and the outports had to be passed by the whole Chamber, not by the committee. If the Chamber now liked to take the matter in hand, his who'e time and weak lights would be at its service that the matter might be argued to the bottom and a conclusion arrived at. There were many matters on which such argument was desirable. For instance, the prohibition of importation of coin bill now put

thousand dollars being imported over the frontier of Kedab. The Chairman pointed out that the resolution passed by the Committee was subsequently approved by the whole Chamber as embodied in the Report for 1902. He would only like to add, in connection with the Advisory Committee on Currency, that there was no secrecy at all about their deliberations. The conclusions arrived were open to any member of the Chamber; and he was quite sure the members of the Advisory Committee would be only too glad to receive any suggestions from Mr Huttenbach as to the dangers he had in dicated. The Advisory Committee would be only too glad to bring such suggestions before the Chamber and if necessary before the Government (hear, hear).

forward could be rendered useless at once

what was to prevent a couple of hundred

Concluding his remarks in an interview with sure may mark a turning point in the prosperity The total trade of the British Empire with of these Settlements, and it may mean the end

"Whoever may ultimately have to assume this burden, however, it is not yet too late to modify the measure to suit the requirements of

on the part of shopkeepers and others to get rid of the suspected coin. The change that one receive has a marked tendency to consist largely of Mexican dollars, while what may be termed the British dollar withdraws into an unmerited seclusion. The Banks, of course have long since turned their faces against the illegitimate speculation of money-mongers, and it is well nigh impossible now to get money placed on deposit receipt. Another aspect of the position, one that does not affect all, however, is the disinclination of the Banks to issue anything but silver dollars in return for cheques, even for large amounts. cashier at the end of the month, for instance, requires \$3,000 in order to pay the salaries of the employes. Unless he has a fairly large share of the guile that is supposed to belong to the serpent he may find himself sadly inconvenienced by the policy of the Banks. Certainly, the Banks will cash his cheque; but they will give him \$3,000 in silver for i state of Japan's progress, when his own account and issuing his own cheques sense of responsibility characterize the actions distribution on the Bank and, needless to say of both shareholders in concerns, and those in it was not long before a compromise was charge of them, there might be ground for arrived at, the Bank, it is stated, agreeing to apprehension should foreign capital be intro- cash the cheque with \$1,500 in notes and duced without limitations, lest foreigners seize | \$1,500 in silver.

But these are merely minor worries th have cropped up on account of the general un-Last year shipping to the extent of over II certainty that marks the situation. There is the million tons entered the Japanese open port; effect of the new Bill to be considered. To the not a new Bill at all. It has been in force, we are told, for twenty years. But there is the radical German to 1,220,207 tons. In 1898, out of a difference between the old law and the proposed one. Whereas the Governor has the power to prohibit the importation of foreign coins which are not legal tender in the colony. t is now proposed to extend that nower to the importation of any kind of coin, as well as t the exportation of coin that are legal tender in the colony. It is added by the champions of the Bill that such powers would only be exercised when a sufficiency of Straits Settlements dollar had arrived in the Colony. For example, the importation of Mexican dollars would prohibited but, as has already been said, the circulation of those coins already in th Colony would be allowed to continue unt there were British coins sufficient to meet requirements. Then the Mexican dollar would be demonetised. With the demonetisation the Mexican dollar any inclination there migh betosmuggle the "foreign coin" into the Colony would be destroyed. That coin would be mere ly worth its value in silver, which is at presen considerably less than its value as legal tender It is further argued that no cordon of sentries would be required to prevent smuggling because it would not pay anyhody to smuggle demonetised money into the country. As the matter stands, however, the position is full of pos-

THE " BANKA" ASHORE

AN UNCHARTED REEF. Captain Backhouse of the British steamer suggested that the Company should open

made no water Capt. Backhouse proceeded to tance could be obtained at the islands and the

speaks well for her strength that she was not l vessel are Teo Hoe Lye & Co, and at the time of the accident she was laden with copra.— S. F. Press.

return to Singapore.

LEPROSY IN SIAM.

Siam is almost the only country in the world that does not isolate its lepers. Mankind have had a very extended experience of this disease, and isolation has always been deemed necessary for the general welfare of the community. Consequently, in Siam leprosy exists and flourishes. No one who is at all conversant with the disease, can fail to see many cases as he walks along the streets, especially if he goes through Sampeng; and in many instances, no doubt, the poor creatures affected are not aware the nature of their affliction. In consequence of this carelessness, the disease is bound to continue to be prevalent, and it is great to be feared that no preventive measures w be taken_till_some_person_high_in_authority. contracts the diseases in his own person or immediate family. Then the danger will be realised. No one is safe from contraion and in employing a servant few people can be sure that they are not securing one of those unfortunates. The danger which that implies to the family of those employing him, should be evident enough... At times the attention of physicians is called to the fact that people of their acquaintance are employing servants whose immediate family are lepers.

The Hospital Department is at present con sidering the advisability of segregating lepers on an island in the Gulf, where they can be isolated from the general public. In this way Siam will take another step forward in civilisation. At present lepers are making cake and other Siamese food and selling it in the market; they are handling money in daily use by the general public, and are doing many. other things calculated to spread the contagion among the people. - Bangkok Times, ...

PROPOSED NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.

A wire to the Rangoon Times from Madras mays the "Societe Venezianadi Navigazione a local commercial interests. The many who Vapore," in contract with the Italian governbelieve in the watch-word The Hinterland ment, have started a regular line of cargo with the Straits! have still time to organise, steamers with departure monthly from Venice. Ancona, Brindisi, etc. which will call at Colombo, Madras and Colcutta. Sailings from Pending the introduction of the new Straits | Venice will commence on the 15th inst. committee of inquiry into the matter recom- dollars, the currency question affords ample listeners will load home-wards from Calcutta he had bestowed upon him the title of "Khan scope for discussion and speculation, says the to the Italian ports mentioned and if necessary | Saheb" by the Government on the occasion Straits Times. The effect of the new Coin to Trieste and Finme. They will call at Madras of the accession of H. M. Edward VII to the forms three fourths of the exports of the islands, and to guarantee interest on the capital of the Limport and Export Bill is a matter, for ex- | and adjacent coast ports. The company has Throne is entitled, if shipped direct to an American Latter. He also mentions that of 63 railway ample, on which nobody seems to agree at been subsidised by Italian gevernment with a post, to the return of the export duty of Lucis angines, for which tenders were invited may, be noted, however, that notwithstanding view to develop trace between the Adriatic and per ton, and therefore large quantities of bemp | last year, 45 fell to Great Britain, and 18 to | the Governor's assurance that the circulation | ladie and, later on, it will be extended to the hitherib shipped to Great Britain for distribu. America. The introduction of foreign capital of Mexican dollars will not be interfered with. Far East. The agents for Madras and the

THE ISLAND QUESTION.

The British North Borneo Herald of 16th alt, says :- We have refrained hitherto from commenting upon the recent action of the American Government in the Philippines with regard to the islands of Taganac, Beguan Bakungan, Langkayan, Boan, Sibaung, Lihi man, Pulo Gaya and Dinawan in order to avoid any semblance of rushing into print for the mere sake of being first in the field with startling and alarmist information. Now that the subject has been referred to by the Court of Directors at the half-yearly meeting of the Company held on the 21st July, the position o affairs need no longer be withheld from our readers. In the first place it may be as well to state that such expressions as," Yankee Grab," "American Annexation," "American Seizure" which we have read with regret are as far from describing the situation as our contemporaries are wanting in tact and circumspection. The Press, we notice, is inclined to take an exaggerated view of the matter and to place undue importance upon the action of the American Authorities. We may state at once that all that has taken place is that Lieutenant Francis Boughter, U.S N commanding the U.S.S. Quiros, visited in May a number of islands which he thought to be and describes as belonging to the United States. In his letter to the Officer-in-Charge, Sandakan, he reports that on his visit to one of the islands, Great Bakungaan to be precise, he found the Chartered Company's flag flying over a house there. This circumstance Lieut, Boughter to be due to a misapprehension and he accordingly went to the trouble of initiating Panglima Duking, the paid Chief there, into the doctrine

of the three marine league limit, gave him flag of the United States and posted a tablet on the island recording the visit of the ship Lieutenant Boughter's action, which was quite in order, has now given rise to the quesion of the ownership of the islands mentioned n the above paragraph. The purchase of Gagyan Sulu by the American Government nullifies the three marine league contention as o right of ownership. The history of the two slands most remote from the mainland of British North Borngo, viz., Taganac and Beguan, affects the situation in no small degree and may be taken as an example for all the others. The chief argument employed by the Chartered Company which is not anxious, for strategical reasons, to surrender its claim to by a passing British vessel. the islands is that they have been administered as portion of the Company's Territory. without protest from the Sultan of Sulu, ever since the original concession was granted to the Chartered Company by His Highness, which is a matter of some twenty rears. In 1900 the Sultan, anxious to raise: oan, quite indifferent as to the ownership of ew small derelict islands over a hundred and eighty miles away from his country, and quite at sea as to the illegality of his claim to them after all these years of absolute abandonment. sought an interview with the Governor of Singapore and attempted to establish his right to them as part of his possessions which he had never alienated to the Commany. The claim was very properly referred by the Court to the Foreign. Office which

Banka minning between Singapore and the a negetiation with the Sultan with a view to the Natura and Anambas Islands, reports that ob | surrender of the islands by the latter outright Sept. 13 his steamer left the latter place for [to the Company. His Highness could not the former. The following day he sighted however, be brought to look upon the matter in Peak Island, but a strong southerly wind arose | a sensible light. About two years after these and heavy rain obscured the land. The Banka events had taken place the Sultan of Sulu was slowed down and the course altered to the applied for an advance of his Cession Money Worth. Later the weather cleared and the and in granting his request in part the opportengines were set north-east. Shortly after the unity was taken to again refer to the question steamer struck heavily on an uncharted reef of the surrender of the islands to the Company and remained fast. A few minutes later as a guid pro que for the cash advance. His the heavy seas prevailing forced the ship Highpess's pply was both tardy and unaccomduction of what he might call the bacillus of right over the reef into deep water. At modaling the most of Cession Money asked examined her. The shin's bottom under the brings us up to February of this year. In after hold was badly dented as it also was April last His Highness the Sultan on under the engine-room. Several of the pro- his way through to Singapore expressed his peller blades were also broken, but as no assist willingness to settle once for all the island question and His Excellency the Governor ship was not leaking the Captain decided to who was absent at Jesselton authorized Mr. Cook, Finance Commissioner, to make the best The Ranka is an iron built vessel, construct arrangements possible. Accordingly Mr. Cook ted by Messrs. Riley, Hargreaves & Co., and it drafted an agreement which His Highness signed in which all the islands were specified more seriously damaged from the great strain by name. The agreement is a ratification of sustained by the bull. The owners of the the view of the matter always held by the Chartered Company that the islands from Banguey to Sibuco do belong to them by virtue of the exercise of twenty years' undisturbed jurisdiction over them and that it may be understood that they were included in the original Treaty. The terms of the agreement

are eminently satisfactory to the Chartered For the present the question is one for iplomacy and negotiation. It is doubtful whether America wants the islands. They are only valuable to us from a strategical point of view and so long as Great Britain possesses them by right of occupation confirmed by the original owner, the Sultan of Sulu, America will doubtless be contented. In these times of keen competition for the occupancy of positions of strategical advantage all over the world it is well to make certain of the legal ownership of these "derelict" islands as Mr. Cowie aptly describes them. The occupation of Teganac, for instance, by Foreign Power other than America with whom, thank God, we are on terms of international good will and friendship would be extremely undesirable and it is highly regrettable that the whole question with which we have been dealing was not definitely settled years ago. In the meantime we may rest assured that the Foreign Office will support our claims and that the Government of the United States. through the Southern, Philippines, will be wil ling to withdraw their claim to those distant tion, be of use to them in the remote chance of North Borneo falling into the hands of a Foreign Power.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN PARSEE GENTLEMAN.

News reaches us of the death of Khan Saheh Eduljes Rustomjee, a well-known Parsee gentleman of Ahmednagar (India), head of the firm of Messrs. Cursetlee and Sons, Vice-President of the Ahmednagar Municipality, Secretary of the Lady Dufferin Charitable Fund -Member of the Local Board, Secretary of the Gavrakshan Institute of Ahmednagar, and Hon. Secretary of the "Parsee Anjuman."

He rendered long and valuable services to the Government along with his uncle, Khan Bahadur Nusserwanjee Cursetjee. He showed his ability in combating the epidemic of plague and was untiring in his endeavours to alleviate the distress of the poor during the famine period. In recognition of his service

He Led on Friday, the 4th ult, at 3 p.m., the cause of his death being heart disease. His funeral took place on the next day at 8 am, and was largely attended by the Military and Civil officers and hundreds of chisens.

THE JAVA SUGAR CANE.

In Java, special studies are directed towards the discovery of the best methods of cultivating and propagating the sugar-cane; and an interesting account is given by Mr. J. D. Kobus in the current Journal of Tropical Agriculture (Paris) of the result of these studies up to the present time. That many valuable results have been obtained is evident from the article. The various directors of the work in question, with their assistants, have shown that seed-cane can be raised, that plantations can be established even at an allitude of 2,000 feet, and that a much higher product may be obtained by attention to the chemical action, of the soil, the eradication of disease, especially of that disease called "sereh," and by proper selection of the plants. The writer himself states that he has been engaged in the sugar-cane, while he is also studying the values of soils and manures. At the West Java station, the manufacture of sugar, in the widest sense of the term, and laboratory work are occupying attention. Large quantities of seedcane are cultivated, and slips or cuttings obtained and the best distributed among the planters. On the experimental plantation over 200 varieties of cane-seed are dealt with. Amony these varieties there are some, it is stated, which are not affected by the "serch" or the "canker," the two evils that threaten the existence of the

LOSS OF THE FRENCH STEAMER "AMIRAL GUEYDON"

News reaches us of the total loss of the French steamer Amiral Gueydon, which caught fire when off the Arabian coast on the 30th July last. This vessel belonged to the Cie des Chargeurs Reunis of Havre and at the time of the accident, was on her way out to Haiphong with a full cargo. She was a comparatively new steamer, built in 1901 for the new Eastern line of the Company, whose operations had previously been restricted to the South American and West African Coasts. A. Havas wire from Paris, of the 24th ultimo, announces that only one of the crew is missing, the together with the passenvers, who numercous, were rescued and brought into Aden by a Russian steamer. The wreck of the Amiral Gueydan was last seen, in a gutted and sinking condition, off the coast of Socotra

> HAWAIIAN' SUGAR REFINERY.

A Honolulu wire says that local sugar planters do not take kindly to the idea of a sugar refinery being established there, the chiefobjection to the proposition being that refined sugar, transported to the continent in bags is very likely to spoil and if boxes or barrels are used the cost of the package would be so large as to greatly diminish the profits of such a venture. The planters also say that the California

market is insufficient to warrant the erection of a refinery simply to supply that market. Most of the raw sugar now leaving there goes to the Atlantic Coast via the Horn, and in shipping in this manner planters are enabled to realize a profit on their product which, they argue, would be lost should the sugar be shipped from there in a refined state.

AN EXCITING TRIP

One of the crew of the Union Company's

steamer Waihora, which was recently sold to

an Eastern company, writing from Penang to an Australian journal, gives some interesting particulars of the trip from Port Chalmers. According to a report in a Dunedin paper, the writers says the Waihora was in a frightful for the two islands being a ridiculously. I arge muddle on leaving port, but for the first two and Burong Rock S. 60 deg. E. 'As the ship sum per knnum. The matter was allowed to lays the crew experienced fine weather, which throp, at the wish of the Court of Directors gave them an opportunity to make things ship-Bungarang, Naturas Islands, and here got the who preferred not to raise any question as shape. On the third day she rolled with the sion being revised. On the other hand, if it cargo out of the steamer and thoroughly to the ownership of the islands. This increased sea, and groaned most pitiably. However, after being mercilessly jumped about. she arrived at Newcastle (New South Wales) and loaded coal for Penang. While proceeding with the loading, a sailing ship banged into the .Walhora's stern, carrying away her flagstaff and half the wheel-house grating, also tearing out one of the ports and entirely demolishing one of her plates. The second mate just managed, by a quick movement, on the principle which every true seaman carries out to the letter —one hand for the owner and one for himself -to jump clear in the nick of time. Things then went forward with the loading in a pretty lively manner, and at last the boat left the second and final port of the journey at 7 p.m. As soon as the bar was crossed it was noticed that the poor old Walhora was labouring frightfully, and upon search being made by the third mate (who, by the way, in addition. to his own duties, had to perform those of carpenter), it was found that the water was pouring in through the holes which had been originally meant for the discharge from the sink in the steward's bar. Back to News castle the Walhora travelled as fast as the engines could carry her. After, being fixed up and inspected by the representatives of the Navigation Department, she again set sail, this time only to be met by a far worse calamity. In the middle of the night, when all were wrapped in slumber, a hum of scared voices warned the men that all was not as it should have been. The writer immediately umped out of his bunk, and on putting his head just above the stokehole could hear the water rushing from side to side in a way to make even the boldest feel uncomfortable. There were the engineers working naked, with the water up to their ampits. After getting safely into port it was found that some large pipe connected with the engines had burst, with the result that there was a free flow of water, with too much force behind it to allow of its being stopped up. She was again fixed up, and proceeded on a voyage which was varied islands that could only, by any possible concep- by nothing of interest. "Hawaiian," as the writer signs himself, wishes to remark upon "the true British pluck" of the following officers; Mr. Hyde, second officer; Mr. Wathey, third officer; Mr. Mitchell, second engineer; Mr. Dunwoodie, third engineer; and Mr. Sinclair, fourth engineer.

A WELL-TO-DO ALLY.

The financial stability and prosperity of Japan is a subject which for every Ruglishman possesses much more than a merely scientific interest, and the report on the trade of the country drawn up by an officer of the British Legation in Tokio and just issued by the Foreign Office is consequently a document. which is worth close attention: It may be asserted at once that these authoritative figures do not at all bear out the wild statements frequently circulated by interested parties or mere purposeless sensation-mongers that Japan's financial position is hollow and insecure. It is quite possible to point out instances of commercial undertakings in which the mare vellous receptiveness and enterprise of the Japaness character has been accompanied by equal caution and solidity in execution. Now omnia possumus omnes. But to argue from this that Japanese finance is a lath and tissue. paper labric, the misplaced accommiscounterpart of the native style of domestic architectule is to lotite a granuitousig

inaccurate estimate both of the resources the country and the character of the people It is true that the National Debt has been augmented at a great rate of late years, but the revenue has been increasing more rapidly still. In 1902, the year which this report covers, in spite of a bad grain crop and the fall in silver, the exports and imports together showed an increase of two and a quarter million pounds on the total for 1911, which was itself higher than the record of any previous year. A great part of this golden harvest is spun for the nation by the indefatigable silk-worm, an invaluable if uncomely little creature which has deserved the grateful admiration of humanity far more than all the ants that ever got into copy book. The very large export trade in raw silk finds a set off of approximately equal bulk in the import of raw cotton. To call Japan " the England of the East" has become a platitude, but it is just when truths have become platitudes that they run most danger of being neglected. The Japanese mills take eight millions' worth of raw cotton, half of it from India, and pour the manufactured product into Korea and Japan, thus playing in their own sphere of the East exactly the same part as Lancashire's in the Western Hemisphere. It should not need to be emphasised how vital it is to our own Imperial interests that close and friendly commercial relations should be maintained with a Power on whose custom a great and growing Indian industry depends so largely for the future."

The growing need of Japan for Korea as a permanent market is a strong contributory distracted peninsula is assuming in the species of Far Eastern politics. As is pointed out today by the unknown but unusually well-informed Russian correspondents who have succeeded the expelled representative of the Times in St. Petersburg, the attention of Russia is being steadily drawn away from Manchuria and concentrated more closely on Korea. It is recognised by the Russians that to assent to Japan's gaining a foothold upon the Asiatic mainland by any occupation of Korean territory would be to jeop traise the whole of Russian interests, both political and commerhin the Far East to a degree which cannot intemplated for a moment. On the other Japan's commercial energies demand in

Cofea a permanent field of expansion, and she perfectly well recognises that her chance of securing that free market, once the ports have passed into Russia's keeping, would be small. Korea is marked out with unmistakable clearness as the field of that conflict which seems to be impending between the two Powers at no distant date. The Japanese Press and people are eager for forward measures, while the appointment of Admiral Alexieff has shown, on the other hand, what Russia's policy is, It does not need any very abnormal exercise of the powers of reasoning to perceive that the mind and pacific attitude which Russia is this time adopting in the Balkans is very largely due to preoccupations in a remoter and more important sphere .- St. Jumes's Gazette.

JOURNEYING IN JAPAN

OFF THE BEATEN TRACK.

"Let us," said I to Slapshor, "get away as soon as we can from these Western barbarians.'

We were in Kyoto, the ancient capital of Japan, and Slapshot was my travelling companion-an excellent fellow, but mad on one point-quite mad on amateur photography. His life was practically the protracted development of a negative.

Ah, well, it's a great thing to have some hobby. I pity the man who is interested in nothing but his daily business. I would rather have a hobby for collecting walkingsticks or stamps than no hobby at all!

foreigners, we were in a foreign hotel. It is gines and carriages of every description. With true I made my life there as un-foreign as possible. I made friends with the excellent proprietor of the Yaami, Mr. Inouve, and got him to s nd me Japanese breakfasts and dinners to my place in the public dining-room; and it was funny to see the western barbarians stare as manipulated my chopsticks, and revelled in such things as seaweed and cuttle-fish. I gave one western barbarian—a nice young English girl-who sat at an adjacent table, a hit of daikon—a kind of strong-smelling radish—as a specimen of Japanese food. She put it gingerly in her mouth, and then fell fainting on do. the floor.

WESTERN BARBARIANS.

But still, though I had these delights, it was a foreign hotel. I had to sleep on a bed, there I is derived from the effects of its salts or comwere tables and chairs, and there were the western barbarians all around. We were in Japan to escape them and their ways; to enjoy the civilisation of the East. Therefore, I said to Slapshot, that we had better escape as soon as we could.

into a ricksha, and were bowled through the of radium from an industrial point of view, its interminable, mazy streets to the station- effect on the body of man, owing to the pecustreets where every shop is a picture of delicate (colour and tasteful arrangement. We secured seats in the dining-car, for within the past three years Japan, whose railway system only began 30 years ago, has dining-cars, sleeping-cars, and every modern arrangement. Indeed, the trains are far more comfortable than English ones. There are none of the closed compartments which constitute such an inconvenience and danger, here, but one can wile away the journey by walking from one end of the train to the other; and the civil little attendant in his white jacket is always busy dusting and brushing and attending to. the wants of the travellers.

A CURIOUS SIGHT. Our Japanese fellow-travellers take off their boots and shoes and squat on the seats. It is one of the oddest things to see a railway carriage in Japan full of solemn rows of boots and shoes of all shapes and kinds-the geta, or wears, standing by the side of a tall pair of and the uncomfortable way in which they go to sleep!-bolt upright, the forehead pressed against the window—so they slumber; and often you see the devoted wife gently rubbing the husband's forehead to make him doze.

With the oncoming of the summer we are at Miyajima-the mysterious, sacred spot sealed glass tube which contains it. Neverthewhere the temple stands out in the sea. Then less, such is the case. There is something in the distance loom the great torii-the trans- weird, and even awe-inspiring, in watching verse pieces of wood which stand at the en- the action of this invisible force, which will trance to every Shinto shrine. Why they are even pass through metal over an inch thick. A there and what they are derived from no one | tiny particle of radium-bromide weighing only knows exactly. To my mind it is most probable that they were first put up for sacred a gold-leaf electroscope when placed within a birds to roost on-tori being a Japanese word | distance of six feet, . Taken into a dark room, for fowl. They stand out weird and mysterious it brightly lights up the spot where it nearly in the summer twilight, and speak of ancient things. You wander down to the sandy beach, sheet of metal over an inch thick is placed beand embark on a junk, which, with one large, tween it and the electroscope action still takes flapping sail, ferries us over the lagoons to our | place. hotel.

THE REAL JAPAN.

of | Would it not be a popular thing if, at some to the reduction of the metallic constituents of | We (P.M.G.) have instanced vexican Railway, seaside resort in Europe, the hotel proprietor fashioned his arrangements as they are fashioned at Mayajima?

And when night comes it is so pleaour cottage in the wood there is no bedstead, no toilette, no washing-stand-none of the accompaniments of babarism. No, when night falls, and we have clapped our hands loudly, the maiden appears, produces mattresses and rugs and a cushion from some room. and makes our bed on the floor in a corner of the room. No one who has not tried it can realise how much pleasanter it is to sleep on the floor than in a bed. I only know one arrangement that at all approaches it in pleasantness, and that is to sleep in a cupboard in a Northumbrian cottage. To the person of truly refined tastes, a bedstead is an abomina-

And so we fall asleep in our cottage by the wood, which overhangs a murmuring stream. All night long the murmuring stream told its true. secrets to the whispering leaves, and the leaves told back their secrets to the stream, and both of them told some of their secrets to me .--Echo (London).

FRANCE FAVOURS GOLD STANDARD.

A Paris wire says that report of the French experts appointed to confer with the United States Monetary Exchange Commissioners has been delivered to Ambassador Porter. It contains a note from Foreign Minister Deleasse, saying Farnce is not prepared to express binding conculsions until she has consulted with the powers. The report endorses the principle of a gold a standard for China and other silverusing countries, but it points out that the plan is positive only under judicious control of the coinage by the government and the creation of an adequate gold reserve. It favours a coinage ratio for the Orient, fixing the face value of silver slightly above its bullion value, similar to the American system in the Philippines. The French Commission makes reservations upon the proposed regular purchases of silver, on the ground that it is impossible to foresee the country's need for subsidiary and colonial coinage. Semi-official advices from Russia indicate that the commission appointed by Finance Minister Witte has made a similar

The French and Russia's considered it preferable to establish uniform system in China by beginning on a silver basis and afterward raising it to a fixed gold value, than begin on a gold standard immediately.

WHAT RADIOM MAY DO.

The discovery of radium has brought to the scientist of to-day dreams that exceed in fantasy those of the alchemists of old. The possibilities of this wonderful element, of which at présent we know so little, are almost beyond conception. Leaving the scientific and physical problems that are at present agitating the scientific world out of the question, let us consider briefly, and in plain language, the conceivable possibilities of radium in the industrial world, and its probable effect on man. Judging from the results of the most recent investigations, we have in radium a body that is continually giving off heat, and that constantly maintains a temperature of five or six degrees Fahrenbeit higher than its surroundings. Here we have a concentrated energy in the Silver Senator it was engrafted on an approsmallest possible bulk that is both lasting and constant. The practical uses of such a body | been rejected by the House in its original in the industrial world would be illimitable, shope. The question of immediate pertinence, and would revolutionize all known methods of however, is: How will it help us, or the locomotion and nechanics. It is probable that | Filipinos, if we scure the assent of other a few grains might provide energy to drive our | nations to the financial policy of British India? We were in Kyoto, and, of course, like all locomotives, motor-cars, and mechanical ena minute quantity of the element properly emplayed we may in future be able to heat our houses throughout, and keep them at an jequable temperature. The domestic conking would be done on radium stoves, while electric generating-stations for lighting and purposes of locomotion would be driven by the same energizing force.

The application of radium to motors would solve one of the chief difficulties of aerial flight, and, in fact, dreams beyond conception may be rapidly conjured up as to what radium may

obtain this remarkable element in its pure state, for up to the present all our knowledge pounds with other bodies. The chief ore from which radium is obtained is pitchblende, but the quantity it contains is so small that only about three grains can be extracted from a ton of the mineral. Better methods of extraction are now being patiently studied by scientific So we summoned a ricksha man and got investigators. But apart from the possibilities liar rays it emits, is not less remarkable. These peculiar rays have recently been proved to have

a very extraordinary action on diseased tissue. Aleady three distinct kinds of rays are distinguished, namely-(t) Infinitely small positively charged atoms of matter, flying at great speed which can be measured, and the result seen by the bombardment on zinc sulphide screens: (2) rays which appear to correspond to the cathodic rays in a Crooke's tube; and (3)] rays which correspond to the X-rays.

When the surface of the body is exposed to these rays a peculiar action takes place, which in healthy tissue takes the form of a burn, while in diseased tissue, as in cases of rodent ulcer and lupus, distinct beneficial effect is produced In two cases of cancer treated in Vienna with local applications of radium, the disease is said to have disappeared, and other cases are said to be progressing favourably. In a case of lupus in Scotland, four weeks' treatment caused sandal, that some old-fishioned person still the disease to disappear, while in another case, as being in general harmony with the Kansas more recent, of rodent ulcer, under the influence military boots which some officer has removed, of radium the discharge soon dried up, and within a fortnight improvement was evident. But it is too soon yet to judge if these remarkable results are permanent or not.

In applying this marvellous body it seems almost incredible that it should have any action without being removed from the hermeticallythe twelfth part of a grain will visibly discharge touches an X-ray screen, and e.en when a

Another investigator has found that if a tube | requirements are met, but the benefit has been containing a minute quantity of radiumbromide, And this hotel, on the shore of the lagoons, is wrapped in black paper and brought near beside the great great torii, is imique. It is no the eye in a perfectly dark room, the eye seems. compact building in European style; it is not to be filled with light, which is due to a general even the ordinary Japanese kouve, It is just a fluorescence of all the structures and fluids of series of chalets built here and there in a great, the eye. The same effect is produced even, accounts for the half-year are not due for a further sales at Tis. 136. Kowloon Whats are leafy wood. We assemble at no common table; when the eyelid is closed. If the tiniest partiwe dwell under no common roof; we each have cle of radium is placed on a piece of glass and material increase in the amount available for all Tiss 212. a delicate little wooden cottage to ourselves; allowed to remain there for two days or so, a

the glass. This patch produced is not merely in particular, but the position of all stocks on the surface, but penetrates through the glass; which depend upon silver is improved by the sant to feel we are really in Javan-in for application purposes, a small cell with a 15 per cent, in charges, while they stand to substance must be kept a considerable distance | new exchange basis. from the skin.

Curiously enough, some of the rays of radium are easily stopped by thin interposed substances, while other rays emitted by it have marvellous penetrative power. Its effect on man internally has yet to be investigated, although there is little doubt an ex r mely minute quantity even of a preparation of radicin would have fatal results, and it will in all probability prove to be one of the most dangerous and poisonous substances known to man.

Its practical application for industrial purposes only awaits some method of obtaining a more plentiful supply; then the speculations we have now indulged in will doubtless become.

THE AMERICAN " COMMISSION OF EXCHANGE.

Occasional dispatches have kept the public informed of the travels of our "Commission of Exchange" to the various capitals of Europe, but none of them have told us the nature of their communications to the courts with which they have conferred. Ageneral impression has gained currency that, whatever their suggestions were, they were unfavourably, received at London, Paris, The Hague, and Berlin, .. According to a Berlin dispatch to the London Times, however, the mission has secured at least an academic assent to the proposal that the currency of the countries which still maintain the silver standard, shall be regulated according to the system adepted by British India in the year 1893. That system was the discontinuance of the coinage of si ver for private persons-in other words the demonstriation of that metal, and its coinage for Government account only. The purpose was to reach the gold standard at some future period. . In the meantime the Government agreed to give silver rupee in exchange for gold at the rate of 16d, per rupees, and to receive gold for taxes at same rate; but no promise was made to give gold for rupees at any rate whatsoever. No such promise has yet been made, but the Government now gives gold for rupees at that rate, or at the current rate of exchange on London, which oscillates around 16d, within narrow limits. The status of the supee is much the same as that of our silver dollar. Both Governments promise to redeem their legal-tender silver in taxes, and this kind of redemption suffices for the present to maintain parity. Whether it would suffice under all conditions of trade and industry, is uncertain.

Now it does not advance matters for us to secure the assent of any number of countries to the currency system of British India. We have already passed beyond that stage in our Philippine legislation. We have adopted for the islands a siever coinage of full legal tender plus a subsidiary coinage of limited tender both to be coined, issued, and redeemed in gold by the Government. This is an experiment involving needless expense and of very doubtful utility. It could never have passed Congress but for a Quixotic attempt on our part to help Mexico in her financial muddle, and at the same time to "do something for silver." The "Commission of Exchange" is the on come of the latter proposition. At the instance of a priation bill in an attenuated form, after it had Great Britain gave her consent to it in 4893. and is not likely to withdraw it. We have no need to ask her co-operation in doing what she has aiready done. If Mexico desires to follow the example of British India, the way is open for her to do so. It is not necessary for her to ask the permission of Emperor William or of Czar Nicholas. Equally needless is it for us to introduce her envoys to the Imperial presence for that purpose.

the purpose at any time to ask foreign Governments to enter into a joint agreement with us to maintain parity between gold and silver at ratio, that would be an attempt to accomplish The first great difficulty to solve is how to what the three international monetary conferences of the last century failed to do, or even to attempt. The difficulty would be much greater now, since China would be the chief factor in the agreement, her silver currency being greater in volume than that of Mexico, the Philippines, the Straits Settlements and Tengking added together. Who is to underwrite any agreements made by the Empress Dowager, or any other potentate of the Celestial Empire, respecting coinage or anything else? But it is not necessary to go to Eastern Asia to find an example of the regulation of the monetary systems of nations by mutual agreement. The history of the Latin Monetary Union stands out as a perpetual warning against such experiments. Not one of the countries in that Union could be induced to enter it now, if they were well out of it; and France least of all. And what is the likelihood that we, the United States of America, would enter into an agreement with Mexico, China, or any other country to guarantee the parity of gold coins and silver coins at any ratio or at any number of ratios? The idea is preposterous. Not to examine the financial consequences, which are not easy of apprehension to the mass of mankind, let us ask what would be the effect upon our political parties. If such a treaty were brought forward by the present Administration, Mr. Bryan would immediately claim it as an endorsement of his policy, by President Roosevelt, and Democrats would naturally favour the ratification of the treaty overshadow everything else in the next national election, 1"

We need not pursue this matter further until we learn exactly what plan, if any, our "Commission of Exchange" his proposed to foreign governments. It may turn out that they have proposed none. - The Nation.

MEXICANS AND SILVER.

It being quite generally anticipated that the Mexican Government will be able eventually to carry through its proposals for a fixed exchange basis for silver, it follows that its silver securities are possessed of considerable speculaof silver has helped by raising the average value of the Mexican dollar. Silver will/probably go back when the Eastern, coinage felt, the Mexican dollar being 30 per cent. higher than it was a year ago. During the first half of this year the Mexican Railway had an increase of \$254,000, a great part, of which it is expected will be saved in net. The on offer at \$106. Farnhams keep steady with

thus a glass tube of bottle containing radium is rise in the metal, and the various Mexican soon darkened. Owing to this action on glass, issues are benefited further by the increase of mica front is now adopted, but even then the benefit much more by the establishment of the

ACCIDENT TO S.S. "PERLA."

A somewhat serious accident occurred in the arbour on Monday morning on board the S.S. Perla, 1,98 ton register, C ptain McGinty This ves el, which belongs to the China and Manila S eamship Co. and is well known to Hongkong residents, was the former Menmuir of the Eastern and Australian S S. Co. While lifting a steam launch, which was to be shipped on deck for Hoilo, with the aid of the ship's gear, she sprang her foremast and her departure, which had been announced for Tues-Perla is now in dock undergoing repairs | changed hands @ \$25 to \$26 per picul. The As every necessary precaution was taken to unsold stock is estimated at about 2,000 bales. ensure the success of the operation, it is supposed that there must have existed some about 160 packages. flaws in the stays which were the first to give the broken strand of one of the stays."

AN ESSTERN RHYME.

"Seated on the tatumi, in the soft light of paper lante n. old Yamada, the carver, worked at a tiny statue of the Sun-Goodess :- She who was tempted from her cave of retirement by a mirror-and as his chisel bit the ivory he croned a song of praise to the womanly divinity."—Old Japanese Tale.

The carver while bending o'er his work is softly chanting A soft Eastern song of the lotus-flower and

With a sure hand now guiding the chisel, life implanting In the ivory—he carves the Goddess of his

Each in turn from out the shapeless block the master calling. Now under his small, nimble and swiftly moving fingers.

Fine embroidered draperies in graceful pleatings falling : With care on rounded bosom and curving waist he lingers.

The wishes of the thinker his hand is fast Master the inertness of dumb matter-what

Now he takes his softest sponge, the chisel aside laving. And polishes with patient joy the Thing-His creation.

Below the godly forehead two narrow eyes are peeping. Asking the ancient question, Sphinx-like,

without resentment. Around the pretty pouting lips a gentle smile is sleeping.

That seems to breathe an answer. "In life, Man, find contentment. Bon-ke-mat.

COMMERCIAL.

...WEEKLY SHARE REPORT

Messrs. Erich Georg & Con, in their weekly share list dated to-day, state:-The condition of our market has remained unchanged and very little business is reported, The Sterling Exchange on I ondon for demand is 1/10 5.16 and the Shanghai rates are Tis 723 for a T/T, and Tls. 723 for a three days' Sight Private Paper

Shipping Shares. -- Cantons and Macaos were dealt in at \$37\ and \$33, that closing again weaker at \$321, sellers; Indos have dropped during the week both here and in the North If our "Commission of Exchange" has had I the latest Shanghai quotation is Tis. 59 buyers, whilst locally the shares are quoted nominally at \$8%. Chinas and Manilas have dropped to \$18 and \$13 respectively; DouelasS teamships are out of favour and on offer at \$32 ex dividend paid on the 28th September. Shell

Transports are in the market at £1. 28. od. Refineries.—The quotation for China Sugars, | viz \$98, is more or less nominal.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.-Whampoa Docks are being offered in the market at \$206; Kowloon Wharves are wanted at \$87, but no shares seem to be obtainable under \$88. Farnhams are quoted from the North, Tls. 136 -buyers and Tis. 137 sellers.

Writing under yesterday's date, Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly & Potts state:-

Practically nothing has been stirring in the share market during the past week and the very small amount of business put through has not been marked by any great charge in quotations. The September settlement passed off satisfactorily.

The Canton Insurance Office, Limited, has advertised its twenty-second ordinary general meeting for the 22nd October. The transfer books will be closed from the 8th to 22nd inst., both days inclusive.

Banks.-Hongkung and Shanghai Banks have been negotiated during the week at \$635. The London quotation is £65 10/. Nationals are unchanged at \$281

Marine Insurances -Unions have further improved and sales at \$520 are reported. China Traders have been sold at \$613. The Canton Insurance Office has issed its final accounts for the year 1902. The result of the year's working is a credit balance of \$360,551.96, out of which it is proposed to pay a dividend of \$15 per City platform. The Republicans for the same | share, add \$50,000 to reserve fund, appropriate' reason would oppose it and this issue might \$50,000 for the formation of a re-insurance fund, and carry forward the balance of \$110,551.96 to 1903 account. hares have changed hands at \$185 and \$1871, and are still inquired for at the higher price.

Fire Insurances.-Hongkong Fires have been sold and have further sellers at \$325. China Fires can be placed at \$89.

. Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have again been dealt in at \$321. Indo-Chinas have weakened to \$82, and China and Manilas are in the market at \$18. the dividend of \$3 pair on the 28th ultimo. Star Ferries are offering at \$.61 and \$16% for the, old and new shares respectively. Shell Transports continue weak at £1 2,6. Taku Tugs have inquiries at Tls. 38. Shangordinary and Tls. 50% for the preference shares. \$98. Luzons are without business.

our notice.

Docks; Wharves and Godowns.-Hongkong. and Whampon Docks have ruled quiet and are

Whoreto the musume (maiden) brings our meals. dark patch is produced, which is doubtless due in a very interesting position speculatively. Lands have been disposed of Mr. S. 574. Shank. Lands have been disposed of

hai Lands are in demand at Tis. 105. A small | cash and 1371 Nov. on the 24th sales at 130 West Points are quoted at \$501. Hongkong Hotels have advanced and are in request at \$147. Humphreys Estate are wanted at \$101 and China Providents remain steady at \$91 Cotton Mills,-The only business under this

head has been a sale of Ewos at 11s. 30. Cigar Companies.—Sumatras are to be had at Tls. 52.

Miscellaneous.-Green Island Cements ave still in demand at \$22\$. A. S. Watsons have buyers at \$141. Watkins are wanted at Electrics remain at \$12} \$8 after sales at \$74. (old) and \$7 (new). William Powells are to he had at \$87. Langkats have been sold in Snanghai at Tls. 2723.

FORTNIGHTLY MARKET REPORT.

Cotton.-A good demand existed, and with day morning, was consequently delayed. The an advance in prices about 50 packages Best China Ningpo was sold @ \$30 per picul

Yarn.—At the beginning of the fortnight under the strain. The mast broke off at the toot | market ruled firm and an advance of \$1 to \$.50 and flush with the deck, but for unately the was established, latterly a rise in exchange had launch, which was to be shipped, sustained no the effect of checking the buying and again damage us it had only been lifted a few feet the prices have gone to the former basis. from the water when the accident occurred. Sales during the past fortnight comprise of There were no serious casualties although one about 7 250 bales out of which about 7,100 bales Chinese stevenore was slightly contusioned by have been contracted for to arrive. Arrivals during the fortnight of about 15,500 bales. The unsold stock is estimated at about 33,000 bales. Local Mill.—Sales of about 400 bales of No | mates for the year 19 3-04, that the receipts for tos, and of about 200 bales of No. 12s, are reported @ \$101 and \$103 respectively. Japanese varn. -- Sales of about 1,100 bales of No. 20s. @ | the receipts being Rs. 76,23:675 as against an \$123 to \$129 are reported.

Malwa Opium.—A good business transpired and sales during the fortnight are New 18 chests @ \$9 4,-27 chests @ \$970.-25 chests @ \$980-13 chests @ \$990,-Old 41 chests \$1,000,-35 chests (i) \$1,710.-7 chests. \$1,020,-14 chests @ \$1,030, -23 chests 60,42,320 better. Whilst this is very satisfactat \$1,010,-Oldest. 17 chests at \$1,070,-47 chests at \$1,085-15 chests at \$1,090-30 chests at \$1,100-6 ches's at \$1,1:0-in, all about 318 chests -The unsold stock is estimated at about | they anticipated it is unsatisfactory from an ac-700 chests.

and sales are reported of about 620 chests at | - Rangoon Times. St. 100 at St. 110. Benares about the chests at \$1,100 at \$1,107%. The unsold stock is about 1,228 chests:

Persian Opium.-Cheap rates induced business and sales of about 108 chests are reported at \$750 at \$840. The stock is estimated at about 2,422 chests.

Miscellaneous quotations:-Ivory\$220 at \$625 Saltpetre. \$10 at \$11 Borax 17 , 19 Olibanum. 5 , Camphor ... 110 , 123 Cassia 16 , 25 Cloves..... 12 " 25 Vermilion 87 Senna.....

YARN MARKET REPORT.

In their fortnightly yarn report, dated :26t ult., Messrs. Cawasjee, l'allanjee & Co. write :-Since the issue of our last circular dated the 11th instant, our yarn Market, owing to a drop in the rate of exchange, the importers remained firm, and the Chinese speculators in anticipation of a further decline in the rate of exchange, with an advance of \$1, operated fairly both for spot and to arrive, and a good business transpired; latterly a rise slackened business, and prices again receded. The clearances during the period were good and large. The market closes steady. Sales during the fortnight comprise about 50 bales of No. 8s.-3,800 bales of No. 10s. -450 bales of No. 12s.-375 bales of No. 164, and 1,575 bales of No. 205, ; in all about 7,250 bales, out of which about 2,100 bales contracted for forward deliveries. Arrivals per steamers Kiesui Maru, Namsang, Franz Fredinand, Gregory Apear, Masagon und Coromandel total about 15.500 bales. Shipments to Shanghai and the Northern Ports about 3,000 bales. The unsold stock is estimated at about 33,000 bales.

Local Productions :- Sales of about 400 bales of No. 105. at \$101, and of about 200 bales of No. 123, at \$1038 are reported. Japanese Yurn:- bout 1,100 bales of No.

20s. changed hands @ \$124/129. Exchange: - Business was done for the mail on India at Rs 1384 %. London at Sh. 1-104d.

FREIGHT.

The dullness in the freight market becomes very marked with the diminishing numbers of charters effected. For the week ended to-day anly four settlements have to be recorded as follows:---

German steamer, 719 tons, Newchwang to Canton at 23 cents per pcl. (18,000 pcls.) 1 German steamer, 1,184 tons, Iloilo to Yokohama, \$6,000 in full.

I Norwegian steamer, 788 tons, Saigon to 1 port Philippines, 20 cents per picu (prompt).

I Norwegian steamer, 1,010 tons, Saigon to 1/2 ports Philippines, 20 and 23 cents per picul.

HEMP AND RICE.

Writing from Manila on 15th ult, Messrs. Warner, Barnes & Co., Ltd., state :--Hemp.-Since our last issue, mirket has

ruled very firm with an upward tendency, and both dollar and sterling prices have advanced. Fair current has been sold @ \$20 per picul, and althougth, as we close, things are rather quieter, there are no sellers at under this price. De lers have been disposing of stocks arriving and to arrive, and we calculate there are only at the moment a few thousand bales free Receipts are normal, and although there are reports of Albay restrictions being raised, we do not anticipate any appreciable increase in arrivals for some considerable time. We quote fair current @ \$20 per picul, equal at exchange | AT the Hanoi Exhibition the big Chinese 1/11 to £36, 16, 6 per ton f. o. b.

Rice.—Heavy arrivals: have afficted local prices causing a decline of 181 cents per picul since last issue. Saigon market is slightly weaker owing to absence of demand, but the general opinion is that if any inquiry arises prices will more than recover.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT.

. Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co. report under date 25th ult. as follows:-There has been a little more activity in our market during the past week, a fair business being done in Farnhams, Douglas Steamsbigs are procurable at \$32 ex Langkais and Wharves. The rates have remained steady in the two first stocks, but the market for S. & H. Wharves has been exceedingly erratic, and impossible to guage. A very large lot of shares came into the market for sale which would otherwise have to be taken hai Tugs are unchanged at Tls. 58 for the up in the September Settlement, and this is largely responsible for the decline in rates. Refineries .-- Chioa Sugars are obtainable at thipping :- A fair business has been done in Indos at steady pites, although the market Mining .- No transactions have come under forward has been weak, Saptember Settlement shares have been placed at 621, bn the 18th and on the 10th. December Settlement shares were placed at 611. On the 24th 6th and 61 were done for epiember and 62 for December. Docks and Wharves.—S. C. Farnham, Royd

parcel of Kowloon Lands have found buyers at | cash and Sept. 135 Sept., 137 Nov., 139/138 Dec., 140 Jan., 145 Morch. The market is steady and shares could be obtained at 130 for cash and 141 for March. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharves -On the zand a number of shares were placed at 22c rash, on the 23rd business was done at 220 Settlement; on the 24th at 226/215 cash, and 220 Dec. At closing we quote 215 as the cash rate, although it is difficult at the moment to give an absolute quotation.

Industrial .- Cottons -The only business reported is in Ewos for Decemb r set lement at 35; Luou Kung Mows at 35, there are further buyers of the latter at Tls. 35. Langkats. Although the number of shares dealt in this stock during the week has not been large, a considerable number of transactions have taken place. On the 18th the market opened at Tis. 270/2721 cash and for September, 270/2771 October 275 November 2821 December. On the 19th at 275 September, October and December. On the 21st at 280 for cash. 2774 and 280 Settlement, 285/.821/280 October, 290 2871/285 December. in the 22nd at 2714. 275 and 273 feptember, 275 October, 280 December. On the 23rd 275 cash and September, 2821 December. On the 24th at 280 cash and 280 and 275 September, 2821 ()ctober, 285 and 290 December. The market closes steady with buyers at 275. Sumatras have been placed at Tis. 514, 52 and 53 cush.

OPIUM.

It will be noticed from a statement of the opium revenue to date, compared with the esti-Bengal and Bombay opium in Bentember were better than the estimates by Rs. 22,23,675, estimate of 54 lakhs. It would be interesting to learn how the estimators are so dreadfully cut in their calculations. In the matter fisiles of Bengal opium and 5 months pass duty on opium exported from Bombay, it may be no ticed that actual as against estimated revenue is Rs. ory from a fiscal point of view and the Government of India are to be congratulated in recriving lakhs upon lakhs more rupees than & countant's point of view and the value of any Bengal Opium.-A fair business transpired government estimate may well be questioned:

> TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE. ON LONDON, Telegraphic Transfer /10} Bank Bills, on demand :.. 1/10 5/16 Credits, 4 months' sight 1/10 1.1/16 D'inents 4 months' sight 1/10 13/16 ON BERLIN, (demand) ON PARIS, Bank Bills, on demand 231 Credits, 4 months' sight ... 2 374 ON NEW YORK, Bank Bills, on demand Credits, 30 days' sight15? On demand .. ON SHANGHAI, Telegraphic Transfer 2 Private 30 days' sight Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate \$1105 Gold Leaf too touch, per tael :7 60 OPIUM QUOTATIONS. To-day's quotations are as follows :--MALWA NEW.....

LAST YEAR OLDEST 1,000/1,000

900/940

THE hattleship Glory left for Singapore this

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

ACCORDING to the Tokio Asahi, Ru sin is buying up the shares in the Kaiping Co.

A PROCLAMATION is published in the Gracile declaring Newchwang an infected port.

A LIGHT-DRAFT gunboat, the Uji, for service on the Upper Yangtze, has been completed, at-

IT has been announced that the foreign claims; against Venezuela amount to forty-five millions of dollars.

THE Government is advertising for tenders for erecting the superstructure of the new Western Market in the City of Victoria. THE Nippon Marine Insurance Co. has

declared a dividend of to per cent for the year. ending the 31st of August last. THE Rt. Rev. D. J. Dougherty, Bishop of New " ?

Segovia; Philippine Islands, arrived from San a Francisco per the Korea on Thursday. H. E. the Governor has been pleased to accept

the resignation by Lieut. J. W. Graham of his

commission in the Hongkong Volunteer Corps. A LARGE consignment of the new Straits dollars is said to have arrived at Singapore from Hombay by the P. and O. s.s. Cornuna.

IT is reported that the British India Steam Navigation Co. will make Port Swettenham a port of call from and to Rangoon and Chinese

THE Courier de Halphone has opened a campai in against the chillies established in that port and calls up in the Government to expel

these usurers. Cotton Mills at Yangtsepon, were awarded a gold medal and a diploma for specimens.

Mr. G. W. F. Playfair, chief manager of the National Bank of China, and Mrs. Ply viair arrived from Vancouver on Tuesday per the

Empress of China THE time during which foreign insurance companies doing business in Japan must deposit bonds or security has been extended to the

Test of January next, Sales to the the Medical States THE last of the fifteen vessels constructed by Mesus S.C. Farnhim, Boyd & Co., Ltd., for the Philippine Government, the Paray, was successfully launched.

BUBONIC plague is very bad at Newchwang. from fifty to sixty new cases, heing reported. daily. The Russian authorities are trying to.

stamp out the epidemic THE E. and A. Company's steamer Australian which arrived on 24th ult. brought a box; of 5,000 sover for Port Darwin, and 22 boxes containing 7,810 sovs for Hongkong. www. grapap.

couple of months, but there should be at wanted at \$87. Hongkew Wharfs can be placed & Go -- in the 18/19th cash shares were placed it with Y. Hills, assistant inspector of Policetry w Tis. 132. On the rist cash and Serr shares in the Philippine Islands, was devoused by the First Preference stock, which is therefore Lands, Hotels and Buildings Hongkong Were placed at 1354, and 130; on the 220d at alligators whilst bathing in the Rio Grande, at

migual of recion recognition

Water the transfer of the same

DURING the absence on leave of Mr. L. A. M. Johnston, postmaster, general, who is proceeding to Weihaiwei on public service, Mr. S. B. C. Ross will officiate in the Hongkong office.

Two Japanese, who were arrested near Vladivostock on a charge of being military spies, while engaged at the salvage of the Gaisen Maru, were subsequently released without any

THE Keiho Maru, which arrived at Chemuleo on the the t8th ult, from Chinnampo with a full cargo of cereals, caught fire at 2 a.m. on the rigth, and was scuttled and sunk to save her

MR. W. L. Tutcher has been appointed to act as superintendent of the Botanical and Afforestation Department during the absence of Mr. S. T. Dunn, who is proceeding to Weihaiwei on public service.

THE Nicht Nichi's Peking correspondent learns that the Empress Downger has of late begun to realise the extent of Russian ambition, and has become inclined to rely upon Japan and Great Britain.

WE understand that M. Reau, the popular Consul for France, who has been in the Colony for several years, is shortly leaving Fongkong. and will be succeeded by M. Liebert, ex-Consul at Pakhoi.

MR. Edward Jones, first boarding officer, har been appointed acting assistant harbour master. during the absence on vacation leave, of, Commander Robert Murray Rumsey, R.N., 1.S.C. or until further notice.

It is reported that the price of silver at Newchwang has gone up exceedingly, and that there is not at present much difference in value between the Japanese and Russian paper money and Mexican silver.

COMMANDER Helm speaks highly of the new constguard steamers Mindoro and Samar, which have arrived at Manila from Shanghai. It is thought that twelve knots can be got out of them without undue pressure.

THE Japanese Consul at Newchwang reports to his Home Government that the cases of bubonic plague reported there from the first outbreak of the disease up to the 19th ult. have been returned as 202 in number.

THE Japanese str. Chichima Maru, which, on the evening of the 21st instant, collided with the N.-D. L. S. Scydlitz near Kiutoan, was brought into the Huangpu on the 27th ult. and was Bached below the China Flour Mill.

To meet the demand for labour the Federated Malay States have endeavoured, hitherto with out success, to arrange for a direct line of steamers to carry Chinese labourers from Canton to the ports of the Malay States,

At the instance of Sergeant Kerr the masters of the ss. Saxonia and Kageskima Maru were fixed \$10 by Mr. Sercombe Smith on Wednesday, for failing to provide the moorings of their vessels with the regulation ratefunnels.

THE N.C. D. News says that the cover of the September issue of the Pall Mall Magazine represents a somewhat diagy-hued giff with red hair, whose clothes seem to be slipping off her, in a field of exaggerated poppies.

AT the Magistracy this morning an Indian belonging to the 14th Bombay Infantry appeared before Mr Kemp'to answer a charge of stealing \$378.79, the property of the Regiment. The case was adjourned until Tuesday next,

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. E. A. Hewett to be a member of the Medical Board under section to of the Medical Registration Ordinance, 1884, during the absence of Mr. Robert Gordon Shewan.

DURING the week ended at noon on 26th ult. two fatal-cases of plague and one of cholera were reported as having occurred in the Co-Since January 1st 1,410 plaque rases have been notified, 1,237 of which proved fatal

THE Wai Wu Pu has been notified by the French Minister at Peking that the survey of the proposed line between Kuangchow Bay and Yu Ling Chou in Kwangsi has been completed and the work will begin this winter.

THE trans-Pacific liner Sileria due for the first time to arrive at Manila in November, will, when she leaves there, take all the people connected with the Saint Louis Exposition Board and all the remaining exhibits to the United

A Toxio despatch to the Mainicki states that M. Pavloff, Russian Minister to Scoul, has received orders from Europe to return home immediately. He will set out for St. Petersburg by the Siberian railway in the course of a

THE King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowing with respect to the following Ordinance !- Ordinance No. 8 of 1903 entitled-An Ordinance to amend the Malay States (Fugitive Criminals) Surrender Ordin-

THE master of the steam launch Chan Wai All, Quoin island. (4) Mokha, on the south attended before Mr. Sercombe Smith on a fort. Further notice will be given when these charge of neglecting to fly the flag while having lights are exhibited, which, it is understood, twenty cases of kerosene on board. His Wor- will be not long hence, as the lanterns are in ship imposed a fine of \$50 or one month's im- place and everything points to an early

THE enormous sum of \$474.891 was collected at the port of Victoria: Vancouver as Chinese head tax during the period from July, 1902, to at Kobe 19th ult. He was very well known August 31 last. This easily beats all records in business circles, and his death at the early within years when immigration from Oriental. ports has been at all normal.

FRENCH journals state that in view of the present position in the Near East a division of the French Mediterranean squadron, consisting of deceased who leaves a widow and three chile A copy of the Kobe Chronicle, after it had whichhad been taken in 1901 by Gen. Grodekoff, This in entirely incorrect; they showed remarks told him that she had been kicked. There armoured ship Brennus, has been warned to ago. be in readiness to proceed eastward.

A Toxio despatch to the Asaki states that the Russian have again landed a large quantity of building materials at Mirokudo, Corea, and have started the construction of dwellings. In all probability this is a preparatory arrangement to reconstructing the telegraph lines.

INLAND Lot No. 1701, aituate below the Jubilce Road, Kennedy Town and comprising an area of 1,500 square feet will be put up for sale by public auction at the offices of the P. W. D. on Monday, the 19th jist. It is held at an annual Crown rent of \$18, and the upset price is \$450.

EIGHT Powers are still maintaining troops in Peking. The agregate number is about 1,550, consisting of 300 Germans, 300 English, 200 Ffench, 300 Russians, 150 Italians, 150 Ameri cans and 300 Japanese. All these foreign troops are comparatively healthy, says an

THE Peking correspondent of the Asahi reports that the employees of the Peking Branch of the Russo-Chinele Bank have of Inte abandoned their usual duties and are busily engaged in business other than banking. It appears that they believe that a war between Russia and Japan is imminent.

WE are in receipt of the revised prospectus of the Canton-Hongkong Ice and Cold Storage Co., Ltd., and in comparing the list of officers with that published in our columns some time since find that the names of Messrs. Chau Tit Sai and Chau Tung Sang, of Hongkong, were omitted from the board of directors.

THE Sin Wan-pao reports that the construction work on the Canton-Hankow Railway is progressing and the first ar has been already built. The second o now heing constructed and freight cars the number of about twenty are almost ready. The finished portion of the line will be opened some time in November.

Mr. Yamasaki, engineer to the Kawasaki Dockyard Company, Kobe, who recently proceeded to America for the inspection of the shipbuilding industry there, is expected to return early next month. On his return the Dockyard Company is expected to begin the construction of a large slip to accommodate a vessel of 15,000 tons.

THE first consignment of Chinese cotton of the season has been received at Kobe to the amount of 270 bales, of which 240 bales have already changed hands at the price of 27.10 yen per picul. It may be added that the quotation now ruling on the Shanghai market is somewhere about 26.30" yen for September and 25.25 yen for October.

IN a Gazette extraordinary issued to-day it was notified with reference to Government notification No. 237 of 17th April, 1903, that quarantine regulations against vessels arriving from Hongkong have been withdrawn by the Government of French Indo-China, Every vessel on it arrival in the ports of Indo-China will accordingly receive free pratique.

An Imperial decree states that the post of prefect of Yunnaniu, Yunnan province, being a most important one, the Viceroy and Governor of the province are commanded to select from amongst the substantive prefects of Yunnar the man best fitted for such a post, and let Chi Chan k'é be appointed to the prefecture vacated by the nomince of their choice.

AT a meeting of the Straits Legislative Council on 18th ult. Mr. G. S. Murray asked if the Coin Import and Export Bill had been brough in with any intention on the part of the Go vernment of ultimately prohibiting the circula of British or Mexican dollars in the colony The Governor replied that he could give h assurance the Government had no such inter

THE French Consultat Hankow has inaugurated a school for the instruction of the French language and science. The number of students to be admitted is to be limited twenty and they must prove that they have had a good grounding in Chinese before they can be admitted. The course is to be three years and the graduates will be given posts on the

THE Wiju correspondent of the Asaki informs us that on the 30th August 12 Russian soldiers behaved badly to the Chinese " Mounted Highwaymen " at Ta-ku-shan and that the next day Lin Tsib, a notorious chief of the "Highwaymen," accompanied by 260 of his sfollowers, left the Russian camp, carrying away 30,000 thels of silver. A number of Russian troops at Feng-hwan cheng have been ordered to pursue them.

ANOTHER rich haul is being made by the Chi nese on the West Beach, Chefon. The large quantity of kerosine oil that has been stowed there for the last two years, has been leaking very badly, and the sandy beach is fairly soak ed with oil. Owing to some reason or othe the oil has come to the surface of the sand and the Chinese are gathering it up in bucketful: We learn that one lucky Celestial got away with no less than 25 bucket loads.

TEH Liverpool Journal of Commerce says that the American ship Helen Brewer, Captain Mahany, may now he said to be given up, as the rate on her stands at 90 guineas per cent. She left Sourabaya for Delaware Breakwater on the 28th of February. Both ship and captain were very well and favourably known in Hongkong. It may be remembered that the Helen Brewer was ashore near Sourabaya three days after sailing, but got off and proceeded,

THE British Admiralty has given notice describing the character of the lights to be exhibited along the southern part of the Red Sea. They are repectively at :-(1) Jabel Teir. (2) Zebayir islands. Centre Peak island. (3) Abu

MR. S. E. Levy, head of the firm of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., of Kobe, died suddenly age of forty-six will be generally regretted When he left his office that evening he appeared in good health and in excellent spirits, but shortly after arriving home expired, the cause of death being heart failure. The

CAPTAIN Panton, who for many years has commanded the N. P. Co.'s steamship Victoria Tacoms, has retired from active, service affoat in order to take no a position ashore—as marine surveyor in Tacoma harbour for a number of large grain and shipping firms of the Japanese exchange that the Navy could be put Ridley takes command of the Tacoma, having time seem to have any belief that hostilities | that the Japanese have had for some time most

THE Echo de Chine states that the Governor per interim of Kwang Si has reported to Pekin, that one of the rebel leaders, Tcheng, has, been slain and the other. Wong, has fled into Tonkin. He states that he has written to the French authorities requesting that this chief be handed over.

THE new vessel of the Messageries Fluviales, connecting Bangkok with Saigon is the Quang Nam a steamer of 800 tons. She is commanded Captain Bohu René formerly captain of the Dohas. The Quang Name used to run on the Saigon-Philippines line. She arrived in Bangkok on 23rd ult.

ON 22nd ult., while the N. P. liner Olympia was at Yokohama, Captain Truebridge, the widely known commander of the ship, was presented by Lieut. Milns, late of the 34th U.S.A. onabehalf of his shipmates, with a handsome silver ten service on the occasion of his taking over the command of the Victoria.

Medical examination with quarantine at the discretion of the health officer is now in force against arrivals from Manila, Amoy and Shanghai, while sanitary measures are adopted against Hongkong at Manila, Netherlands India, Rangoon, Shanghai, Siam. Indo-China, Labuan and British North Borneo.

THE Thibetan Mission, under Colonel Younghusband and Mr. Claud- White still awaits the arrival of accredited Chinese and Thibetan Meanwhile, valuable zoological, geological, and botanical reserches are being made and the weather in camp is reported to be perfect, being about 70 in the day and 38 at 1:of Shantung to prevent it. the Huangho has

On the 21st ultimo the night train from Hanoi to Namdinh (Tonkin) ran off the line. Nobody was injured but the passengers were delayed several hours in consequence. The accident was occasioned by a water-buffalo which, while crossing the track, was knocked down and killed, throwing the engine off the

TAM Ping, a house coolie, was sentenced to three months by Mr. Sercombe Smith, at the Magistracy on Wednesday, for stealing 4 table knives, a nutcracker, a corkscrew, a walking stick, and a \$10 note, the property of Inspector Andson. A hawker who was convicted of receiving part of the stolen property was sent to prison for one month.

MANILA is to have a Carnegie library building. Mr. Carnegie has promised to give to the Philippine Government a fine building to cost not less than \$100,000, on condition that the Government shall fernish for the building an appropriate site and that, it shall provide for the institution an annuity sufficiently large to cover actual running expenses.

IT is notified in the Gazette that H.E. the Governor was pleased, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to appoint Bertram Leeds Thomas Barnett, M.B. D.P.H. to be an Assistant Medical Officer of Health, in April last. Harold Macfarlane, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., D.P.H. (Oxon.). to be an Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

A VALUATION is to be made under the Rating Ordinance No. 8 of of 1901 and No. 28 of 1902, before the 30th April next, of the rateable tenements in Victoria, the Peak district, Kowloon Point, Vaumati, Hunghom and Aberdeen, for the year commencing 1st July, 1004. As regards valuable tenements situated elsewhere in the colony the existing valuation will be adoptand as that for the said year.

built by French engineers exclusively. The Russo-Chinese Bank will raise the necessary of 500 francs each, bearing interest at 5 per cent. French interests will be represented by Mr. C. R. Wehrung on the directorate of the Russo-Chinese Bank.

THE latest N.Y.V. s'eamer. Nikkomaru, which is being built by the Mitsu Bishi Company at Nagasaki, was launched on 23rd ulto. She is intended for the Australian line, is of 5,600 tons, and qualified to receive the shipbuilding encouragement bounty. A portion of this vessel the "social hall," was shown at the Osaka Exhibition. The passenger accommodation of the Nikko-marn is said to be superior to any provided by Japanese steamers.

WHEN about a thousand miles, off the Pacific coast on his last homeward voyage Capt. Finch of the Gaelic sighted a four-masted schooner flying the signal " N. V.," indicating that the vessel was short of provisions. The Gaeli bare down on her, and a boat containing the mate and a number of men put off from the schooner and a note given to Captain Finch informed him that the Andy Makonty was out fifty-four days on her trip from Mexico to Port land. She had run short of provisions, and liberal supply was sent aboard.

A CELESTIAL entered a house at West Point and told the mistress that he was an inspector, and requested her to show him the meter. She took him at once to it; and the wily thief commenced taking out movable parts and fittings. She asked him what he was doing and he told her that he would carry away the fittings and clean them, so that the light would be brighter. She agreed, but no sooner had she turned her back, than the sham inspector made an attemp to steal a silver toothbrush chain. He was arrested, and was sentenced to six weeks hard

LIEUTENANT Douglas MacArthur, United States Army, brother of Lieutenant Arthur MacArthur, United States Navy, commanding officer of submarine boats at the U.S. Navy British North Borneo. The matter soon got will be officially turned over to Lieutenant of the amount of \$500 being granted, MacArthur by Major Hardie just before the vessel leaves San Francisco. When Manila is reached it will be consigned to the United States Sub-Treasury.

GREAT Britain has asked the Sultan if he August was quite a busy month for Sandakan, donia which were promised. Austria and Russia, though most interested in the Balkan question, want a ununimous agreement on the part of the other Powers as to the remedying of the bad conditions in Macedonia and Bulgaria.

THE estimated population of the whole of the Straits Settlements for the year 1902 was 581,210. The births registered were 14.5 and the deaths 24,970; giving respectively birth and death rates of 24.96 per mille. In 1901 the births numbered 14,568 or 25.37 per thousand and the deaths 22,876 or 39.85 per

AT Manila, on the 29th ultimo, Dr. Dominador Gomez Jesus was fined 3,250 pesetas und sentenced to four years and two months imprisonment, for founding an illegal association with the purpose of committing certain crime! punishable by the penal code; principal of which being that the organization was formed to unlawfully enhance the price of labour.

IT is now confirmed that Mr. Vamakawa, Kobe manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank, has been promoted to London, and will sail for England on the 6th proximo. The Kobe Bankers Union is contemplating the presentation of a silver cup to mark the appreciation of the valuable services which Mr. Yamakawa has rendered during his stay in Kobe.

broken its banks near Ninghai, in Lishing prefecture. The break is about 300 Chinese feet long. No human lives were lost, thanks to the precaution taken by the Governor. The Chinese Government recently refused funds to repair the banks, asked for by the Governor.

ON the evening of the 22nd ult. a godown in Kobe containing tea, belonging to Messrs, Hunt, & Co. was discovered to be on fire, but the police extinguished the outbreak in the course of twenty minutes. It is said that n large amount of tea is certain to be condemned and two thousand or so packages of eighty pounds each, which were to have been sold. stated to be only a small portion of what will be disposed of in subsequent sales.

A NOTICE to mariners issued by the Acting Coast Inspector, Shanghai, draws attention to the follow-changes: -The Kiutoan Light vessel has been shifted to a position t mile N. 65° 30' W. of he former station; and the Fairy Wreck Unlighted Buny has been replaced by a Gaslighted Bell Buoy, with a conical superstructure. painted green, hearing the word-"Wreck" in white letters, and showing an occulting white light every 6 seconds, thus.-Light, 4 seconds: Eclinse, 2 second. All bearings given are

IT is generally believed among the business men who are acquainted with Mr. A, H. Stewart. Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms in the United States Senate, who has been in the Philippine islands for the last three months studying the results of the Chinese Exclusion Act in its application there, and who is a special agent of the State Department of the U.S. Government that, upon his return to the I nited States, he will recommend that the Chinese Exclusion Act be abolished in so far as i applies to the Philippine Islands.

THE new Supreme Court was opened at Penang on 17th ult., and, according to the local Gazette, the "opening ceremony" attendant FROM a recent issue of the China Times we upon the entry of the building by His Majesty's learn that the railway from Chengting to Tai- judicial officials was not made the occasion for vuanfu is to be a narrow-guage French line, a grand, impressive ceremonial; quite the reverse. The action of Government in this respect is perhaps no less to be regretted than the funds, by the issue in France of 20,000 bonds false economy that has been practised as regards the furniture provided; which is unworthy the honour of a place in a British Courtroom. It cannot be described as anything but " cheap and nasty."

> Le Courrier Saigennais under the heading Les établissements de la mort" makes some strong remarks on the management of the hospital and barracks at Salgon. A list has been published of the deaths during five months. from which it appears that no less than ninetysix Europeans died, of whom nearly all were soldiers. The paper puts down this heavy death rate, which the oldest residents say has seldom been equalled, to the bad treatment accorded in the hospital and barracks, which characterizes as centres of infection and death. Further particulars are to be published.

THE Manila Times reports that Robert Murrah who is claimed to be short in his accounts to the amount of \$350 while acting sales clerk in the Quartermaster's department and who was apprehended on his arrival in Hongkong is now confined at Parian station. Murrah left Manila on the 3rd instant, and before he had reached Hongkong his shortage was discovered by the military authorities who through the Civil Governor intervened so that Murrah was arrested upon his arrival in Hongkong. McKay of the Secret Service with the proper extradition papers was sent after and returned with the fugitive from Hongkong,

A NATIVE couple were charged before Mr. H. Kemp at the magistracy on Thursday with kidnapping and harbouring four young girls from the interior of China on the 30th ultimo, Mr. Looker (of Messrs. Deacon & Hastings) appeared for the defendants. It appeared from evidence that, on the 20th ult., the defendants kidnapped the girls from a place beyond Canton, brought them to Hongkong and placed them in an immigration boarding house with the intention of taking them to Sandakan, Yard, has been appointed by the Government to the ears of Inspector Hudson who, with the custodian of the 2,000,000 pesos which will be aid of a District watchman, cleverly arrested. shipped to the Philippine islands on the tran- them yesterday and brought the culprits to: sport Logan, sailing October 1st. The money Justice. His Worship remanded the case, bail!

DURING his recent tour in the Far East, Gen. Kuropatkine, the Russian Minister of War, Advertiser, thus describes the Somalis; "I tracy on Tuesday. Dr. E. A. Laing, of the inspected at Khabarovsk the results of the was always under the impression that the Government Civil Hospital, deposed that the topographicial surveys of Manchuria, and passed through the hands of the Russian cen- who was Commander-in-Chief of the Russian able coolness and daring when circling round was a slight wound, the size of a sixpence on sorate, has been brought back to Kobe by a forces at that time. Gen. Kuropatkine found the bushes, moving carelessly and slowly, and the left side of her back. She was discharged gentleman returning from Vladivostok. The that it takes too long a time to produce the copy in question is that for April 27th this resultant maps on a scale of t to 400,000, if the year, and the front pres contains a huge dab surveys are sent to St. Petersburg for the purrunning between Japan and China ports and of lampblack blotting out a Reuter's telegram poss of making the maps in the cartographical headed, "Practical Cession of Manchuria department of the War Office. The Minister Demanded." On the same page a paragraph, of War is of opinion that the Russian forces in relating to the negotiations in Peking is care-the Far East require, without the least delay, with possessing. They are splendidly mount- women and went down to clear them away. fully blacked out, and two paragraphs on the a complete map of Manchuna "and of the new ed upon Somalis ponies, which for nimbleness All ran away except one whom he got hold of city. Captain A. Dixon will bring the Victoria fourth page meet the same fate, notwithstand. Russian cossessions." Therefore, the map is and staying powers could not be equalled, and tried to "boot" him off the boat, but missed to Hongkong, where the command then falls ing that one of them is devoted to pointing out to be printed in the Far East. The Russians Their dress is characteristic of the country, a him and accidently, kicked the worlden. He A CERTAIN high officer at Sasebo writes to a upon Captain J. T. Dobson. Captain R. that the Russian Government did not at the are famous as mapmakers; but it is well known on a war-footing at any moment. The young been promoted from his position as chief were imminent. Delivery of the issue in ques claborate maps of Vanchuria. Gen. Kuropat a bandoller of antique style, saddle of ancient by the police. His Worship agreed that is officers are eager for war to come. It is how- officer and senior chief of the line. Captain tion was delayed by the censorate for about a line became aware of this fact recently, and manufacture, and French pattern tide. Their was an accident on his part, but said described ever, doubtful if there will be any war in the Truebridge does not, as stated, transfer his fortight or three weeks after the paper reached thus his action in the present case is accounted visdivostok.

intends to put into effect the reforms in Mace. 29 vessels entering the port, totalling 13,242 tons, and 27 vessels clearing, totalling, 14,163 tons. Of the entries 19 were British, tonnage 5,937, 9 were German, tonnage 6,922, and 1 was under the Norwegian flag, 383 tons. 17 British vessels cleared, 6,858 tons, 9 German 6,922 tons, and I Norwegian, 383 tons. - S.F.P.

> YEUNG Shiu, a coolie, was charged at the Magistracy on Wednesday with unlawfully offering a bribe of \$10, two pots of preserved ginger and two boxes of cigars to a sanitary inspector. Lui Fo, the master of a confectionery shop, was also charged with unlawfully inducing Yeung Shiu to offer the bribe. The case was remanded until Friday. Bail to the amount of \$250 each being allowed.

THERE are, roughly and in round figures, at least, 3,000,000 acres under sugar-cane cultivation in India, about 2,600,000 acres, or approximately nine-tenths of the whole producing area, being in Northern India. The cane is grown in such a way that the weight yielded to the acre is much below what it would be with rational cultivation, while in that weight there is an undue proportion of woody and fibrous substances to sacchariferous juice.

WHEN applying for licenses in the Federated Malay States ricksha coolies have to be medically examined and certified to be sound, its area at 2,000 or 3,000 cho. The trees are Every puller must wear a badge-not transferable-when playing for hire and on the back of each puller's license and counterfoil the impressions of the finger tips of his right hand may be imprinted, and the puller is liable to as there is no river in the district. The total he taken at any time to the Sanitary Board Office in order to have such impression verified.

THE profit and loss account and balance sheet of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha for the first half of this year shows that the net profit for the half-year, after putting aside Y566,000 to reserves for insurance, repairs, and depreciation, was Y344,301, and the divisible balance was Y581,543. After paying a dividend to shareholders at the rate of 10 per cent per annum the sum of Y315,543 is carried forward. The total assets of the Company amount to

LORD Charles Beresford told a good yarn at a lunch to which he was entertained by the Dublin Port and Docks Board. An admiral on the China station wrote to the Admiralty asking that a new foreyard might be sent out as his had been carried away. . In reply he was informed that a new foreyard would be sent out, but before it was sent out the authorities would like to know who had carried away the foreyard, what he had done with it, and where he had put it.

IN connection with the approaching departure of H.E. Sir West Ridgeway from Ceylon, was proposed at a meeting of the unofficial members of the Ceylon Legislative Council that a public ball be given in Colombo to Sir West. Lady and Miss Ridgeway, and that there be a display of fireworks and illumination of the harbour on the eve of, or before, their departure, Also that the ladies of Ceylon do present souvenirs in the shape of a necklace of gold and precious stones to Lady Ridgeway, and a bracelet to Miss Ridgeway-both to be of Ceylon workmanship. A large general committee was proposed to carry out these suggestions

THE annual swimming sports in connection with the Diocesan Boys' School were held, by kind permission of the Colonial Secretary, Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G., at Stonecutters' Island, on Wednesday. The entries were very numerous and all the events were keenly contested. The following is a list of the prize-winners:-School championship !- 1 (1. Muskett, 2 G. Witchell Potato and Spoon Race:-- t J. C. Palmer, 2 G. Wong: Plank Race: A. G. Siemssen and W. Drude : Arithmetic Race :- r U Wai-tak, 2 Wei Wing-sam: Life-buoy Race:-Chu Yuen and W. Jenkins; Diving under buoy :- Chan Wingto: Team Race: - G. Evans, H. E. Edwards. U Wai-tak, and Chan Lam-fai,

A DISCOVERY that may prove to be of immense commercial and strategical importance, has just been made in the delta of the Amur River by Col. Schanko, Chief of the Geographical Expedition of the Pacific Ocean, and the Russian engineer, M. Chubinski, In the northern part of the Amur delta the expedition has come across a rather deep navigable channel, which allows vessels drawing thirteen feet of water to enter the Amur River, while little dredging of the bed of the channel would allow vessels drawing eighteen feet of water to enter. The troop transport-ship Kamtshadal has been the first vessel to pass through the new channel and thereby to reach Khabarovsk,

SEVERAL Japanese capitalists (the Japan Times reports) are said to be directing their attention o the auriferous district in Kagoshima-ken. Already there exists in that locality a company with a capital of one million yen which working the Ushio gold mine and which in cludes among its shareholders Viscount Takashima and a number of Tokyo capitalists. Mr Asano is also exploiting the Fuke gold mine. Now Mr. K. Murai, the well-known tobacconist, seems to wish to have a share in the enterprise for he is reported to have sent an expert to the southern district to prospect for gold. Mr. F Wada, ex-director of the Fukuoka Iron Foundry, is also understood to be carrying on similar search.

A VERY interesting meeting of the S. Andrew's Chapter, No. 218 S.C., was held at the Masonie Hall on the 23rd ult. when M. E. Comp. T. E Jewett was elected and installed 1st Principal for the ensuing year; M. E. Comp. W. Claret 2nd, and Comp. P. D. Hyett, 3rd Principals The installation ceremony was performed by M. E Comp. Jas. Lochead, assisted by M. E Comp. H. B. Bridger and J. A. Tarrant. M. E Comp. Jewett then invested his officers for the ensuing year as follows :- Scribe E., M. Comp. Jas. Lochead P. Z.; Scribe N., Comp. E. Earby : Treasurer M. E. Comp. J. A. Tarrant P. Z.; P. S.; Comp. J. R. Lee; 1st. A. S. Comp.; C. H. Ross and A. S. Comp. J. Wiltshire; Steward, Comp. B. J. Spittals; Janitor, Comp. J. Vastone-Contributed.

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WE learn that nothing has yet been done with regard to the wreck of the Chinese gunboat Huang Tai, which sank off Breaker Point in the early hours of the 18th August. Matters are at a standstill, owing to the mandarins not having decided on the choice of any of the several tenders submitted for the raising of the vessel.-Advices from London says Tho underwriters are congratulating themselves that the Canadian Pacific steamer Empress. of India is not to blame for the collision with the Chinese war vessel Huangtat.

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A HIGH mandarin, lately Acting Provincial Judge of Kiangsi, who is to accompany H.E. Ko Feng-shih, Governor-designate of Kwangsi, is at present in Shanghai with the object of purchasing a number of Mauser and Manulicher rifles to arm a brigade of troops which are to be under the special command of Governor Kô Fêng-shih in Kwangsi. The N.C.D. News says that from all accounts it would seem that unless the rebels in that province return to their allegiance Kwangsi will soon' become an armed camp, that is, if Viceroy. Tsen's scheme is to take effect.

A FORMOSAN despatch states that an extensive forest of hinoki has been found at the foot of Niitakaya, the highest mountain in Formosa. Messrs. Kawai and Dagura travelled through a portion of the forest recently and estimated mostly hinoki and they are of exceptionally large size. The place is about 45 miles to the east of Kagi and it will necessitate the construction of a railway should the timber be cut value of the timber is estimated at hundreds of million yen. It is expected that the Formosan Government will make further investigations and then start felling the trees.

A CHINESE seaman, aged 40 years, appeared before the Sydney Police Court the other to answer a charge of smuggling three ting of opium from the steamer Australian lying at Pyrmont. Accused pleaded guilty, and Mr. Robinson, of the Crown Law Office, who appeared to prosecute, said that the smuggling of opium had become so frequent that the Customs authorities had to put specialiofficers on to watch particular boats arriving there. Even the maximum penalty seemed to be no deferin connection with that kind of offence: but it was the only protection the Commonwealth had against such breaches of the law. A fine of £100 in default three months gaol was imposed.

Two pudding-hawkers boarded the Hong Wan. I on Monday afternoon to sell their wares. After patrolling the ship for some time, they were called by a native employed by the compradore of the ship, who commenced sampling the wares without asking the price of the articles. He then inquired the amount of the damage and was told 2 cents each. He refused to pay. and offered one cent, which was not accepted. Both men became excited and the compradore's assistant is said to have taken hold of a copper-pan of boiling water and thrown the contents over the hawker. The second hawker standing by, immediately summoned the police and the accused was arrested and the hawker, who was frightfully scalded, removed to the Hospital.

DURING the recent military manceuvres in Russia the utility of the Trans-Siberian railway as a means of transport of troops was tested. The and Brigades of the 31st and 35th infantry divisions together with two detach, ments of artillery, all of which were stationed near Moscow and Kiew, were transported, together with the necessary material for thereunits, into the Transbaikal, where they took part in the manoeuvres conjointly, with the different garrisons in this region. The operations terminated, the men were taken back, by the same means, to their starting points, without a hitch having occurred on the railway or any delay being occasioned to the ordinary traffic service. This experiment has shown with what facility Russia can concentrate troops in the Far East, thanks to the new;

AN Osaka contemporary reports that the Captain of the P. & O. steamer Borneo, on arrival at Moji on 19th ult., applied to the police authorities for assistance to deal with the mutinous conduct of about forty Indian seamen and others on board. The Kobe Herald says that fears were entertained that several of the crew would desert. Nothing in the nature of a mutiny was apprehended. So far as the Herald can learn, 'he Borneo, for some reason, shipped a Bengali crew this voyage, instead of taking on the requisite number of hands at Bombay and the Bengalis are not particularly fond of hard work. Owing to this a number of the men left the ship at Singapore-forfeiting a considerable sum of money as wages, by the way-and at this port others were shipped in their place for the voyage to Japan and back to Singapore. Evidently, the P. & O. skipper's action was more of a precautionary than a suppressive and punitive nature.

THERE is an interesting account of an audience with the late Pope. Leo in the first volume of the reminiscences of the late Sir George Bowen He was an Irish Protestant, but he got on well with the Catholic Bishops in Australia, New Zealand, and other parts of the Empire. He was also an accomplished linguist, and his conversation with the Pope was carried on in Italian. His Hollness began with a reference to the reports from colonial, Bishops, sent periodically to the Vatican, several of whom spoke highly of the services rendered by Sig. George. The Pope thanked his visitor for this kindness, and Sir George rejoined that he was only carrying out the instructions he had received from the Imperial Government. His Holiness added that he had every reason to be satisfied with the good relations between the British Government and the Catholic ecclesiesics all over the Empire. "While speaking tome," says Sir George; "his Holiness held. in a most gracious and paternal manner, the hand of my youngest daughter, a girl of 12"

THE further hearing of the case in which S. A. Neville, mate of the s.s. Powar, was charged with A MEMBER of the Burgher Contingent in kicking a native woman on the Canton wharf. Somaliland writing in the Diamond Fields on the 20th ult,, was continued at the Magisexposing themselves purposely. There were on the following day. He did not think the no frantic rushes; all their movements were wound in question was caused by a kick. marked with utter disregard, and their coun- but probably from a stick, such as the tenances, lighted by a quiet smile while peer- end of an .. umbrella or a small bamboo. ing through the bushes, seemed far from the Defendant said he was on duty on the Powers. diabolical cast of countenance they are credited and he saw several loafing coolies amongst the gaudy turban, several yards of pure white linen | then attended to her, and was subsequently surrounding their bodies in diverse positions, told by Captain Morrison that he was wanted individual shooting cannot be termed, gulte had no business to kick. He was ordered to pay the woman Sf as componiation 2000

POLLARD'S Lilliputian Opera Company are THE Straits Times says that the rumour which doing exceptionally well in America, and latest press criticisms to hand speak most highly of in the course of the Strales Settlements Govern their performances. We learn that their work | ment to carry out the recommendations of the has progressed and is much more finished than when they were seen there formerly. 1944 The children enter into the nonsense of the musical comedy with freshness of feeling," says one paper, "and the naivete of childhood and the statement was shown to the Colonial Treat evident enjoyment of the parts they play communicates itself to the audience."

NOTWITHSTANDING the exceptional difficulties which beset access to the hills beyond Gilgit Lord Kitchener, Commander-in-Chief in India. has-managed to visit both the Killik and Muntaka passes, which lead to the Pamir region. The party crossed the flatur glacier, which had been recently reported impassable for men on foot, with the loss of one pony only. His Excellency was expected back at Gilgit on the 12th inst. Thence he goes on to hitral, either by way of the Darkot pass or the Shandur.

In his report on the Federated Malay States for 1902, H.E. the High Commissioner says. that the prospects of subber are so good that, unless some unforessen disaster happens, the future is full of promise for those who have taken up this cultivation. The area at present under rubber (principally the Para variety) is given approximately at 16,000 acres. Sugar Estates have done well, and will continue to earn fair profits so long as their machinery and methods of treatment are kept up to date.

JACK GLENISTER, a swimmer of some local celebrity in New York, attempted the passage of the Whirlpool Rapids at Niagara. He no who is naturally exceedingly anxious for th sooner entered the water than he was hurled former's presence in Kwangsi. -N. C. D. News from side to side, buffeted about in the swiftlyflowing current, and badly battered on the rocks. A mile below the spot at which he entered he was taken out, when it was found that he was very badly bruised, and was bleeding in some places, but none of his bones was broken. He was delirious, and is at present in a Buffalo hospital, attended by physicians:

Tokyo newspapers state that there is a prospect of consummating the long-discussed 3,500,000 ten centavos, \$175,000; 325,000 fiv project of a coal trust for Kiushu. The great coal-mining firms have come into the combination, and already the three prefectures of Fukuoka, Nagasaki and Saga may be 'said to be pledged. The other sections of the island will doubtless follow. This idea was mooted several years ago, but whether the time was not then ripe or whether, as many people alleged, the proposed units of the trust were not all sufficiently trustworthy, the scheme did not materialize.

THE output of sand gold in the Hokkaido. Japan, has shown a remarkable increase of late. The production in 1890, when the existence of the gold was first discovered, was only about '640 momme, which gradually increased and rose to about 3,425 m smme in 1894. The output has gone up with a bound since 1900, in which year the gold-dust was discovered in Yes..shi and Sobuchi, and the output last year amounted to about 159,250 momme, an increase of about eight times the output in 1900. Gold is most largely produced in the provinces of Ishigari and Kitami.

WITH regard to Korea's budding navy, consisting at present of one vessel, the Korea Review says that on August 1st the Minister for. War sent a memorial to the Emperor in which | Infantry is well known in Hongkong, and hi he objected to the proposition that the war vessel recently purchased from Japan be used he has written a book relating to the las for trade purposes. The Minister further drew | Chinese war. In the Land of the Boxes the Emperor's attention to the fact that Korea, being a peninsula, had especial need for a navy. | things with a soldier's eyes and, in describ Years ago, in fact, she possessed a large fleet, ling a particular place, he almost alway and now this boat was the beginning of an considers it briefly from its vulnerable effort to establish the nation on a strong naval points-where artillery could best be placed basis such as was the case long ago.

TO-DAY the Federated Malay States have revenue of \$20,000,000 and an ordinary expenditure of a little over half that sum. They have 340 miles of excellent railway yielding a good income; they have 2,000 miles of roads; "over a thousand miles of Telegraphs; Schools, liospital, Prisons, Water Supplies to all large towns, and an administration which comprises many capable and devoted officers. They have also a highly efficient and completely equipped regiment of Indian soldiers under British Officers. They have a trade worth ten million sterling per annum, a credit balance of ten millions of dollars, and no debt.

It is satisfactory to learn that the North Borneo Trading Company is not only capable of undertaking the construction of small wooden vessels but also, in several cases that we know of, notably that of the steam lighter A. J. Scrutton, to give complete satisfaction, after they have been put to a crucial test, to their purchasers. Mr. J. T. Maddy, to whose order the pearlingschooner was recently built, informs Mr. Aliman in a letter dated Jolo the 3rd September that "the America performed very well and "her speed is remarkable. We had some bad "weather but everything went along very "nicely and proved her ability to weather "stiff gale. We have the best diver in Jolo "and can have our pick of crew on account of "superior accommodation."—B. N. B. Herald.

THE United States District Judge Mr. de Haven has handed down an opinion in the matter of the application of the Pacific Mail 'Steamship Company for limitation of liability for damage caused by the wreck of the steamship Rio de Janeiro outside the Golden Gate on February 22, 1901. As the vessel was a total loss there was nothing but the freight and passage money pending out of which to pay the claims, and the liability of the company was therefore limited to \$24,827 with interest from March, 1901. In commenting upon one feature of the case, the Court said :- It is manifest that: the damage must be greater where the deceased left wife or child than if he only left collateral heirs. ' As to the claims for loss of baggage made by the administrator of the estate of Sarah W. and Naomi Wakefield and of Letitia Aldrich Wildman the evidence as to the actual value of the contributes to the Temps on the present posibaggage is not very satisfactory and the claims | tion and condition of the French navy, the exare grossly exaggerated.

WE are in receipt of a communication from incompetence and disorganization have done means of warning owners of stray dogs when moment when relations are strained between these animals have been impounded by the Russia and Japan, that is to say, between Ruspolice, in due time to prevent their destruction. sia and England; when, tied by a previous the dog-compound at the Western Station last, take sides in the conflict, the Far Eastern sented by a number of canine waif chained are disarmed everywhere. Squadrons without up close to a bullet-riddled, blood-stained cohesion, without coal, and without chiefswooden case; these grint and unmistakable that is all that we find. Yet no one thinks of signs proving it to be the execution chamber of it, nobody is alarmed. The Chambers say states, with some rea on; that many inhabitants we are hypnotized by our interior affairs, we well worthy of his attention.

gained currency here "that the next step Straits Currency Commission is to fix the 24th ult. as the day on which a fixed ratio will b established between the Straits dollar and the sovereign," is unfounded. When the above surer of the Straits Settlements he remarked that there was absolutely no foundation for the rumour.

Two Chinese lukongs had an excited quarre at about a o'clock on Monday in Oueen' Road East. One of them struck the other or the face with his fist, and his adversary drew his sword. An Indian constable intervened and separated the celestials, who then pro ceeded to No. 2 Police Station to report the matter. The officer in charge heard their re spective tales, and sent them out on duty, and subsequently charged them this morning, for misbehaviour in the street. At the Magistracy one had to pay \$20, or one month, while the other got off with \$15, or the like alternative.

H. E. Ko FENG-SHIH, retiring Governor o Kiangsi and Governor-designate of Kwangs handed over the seals of the former post to his successor at Nanch'ang, H. E. Hsia Shih, or the 10th instant. The latter will be remem bered by foreigners in Chungking, zechua province, as Taotai of that city in 1898. H. F. Fêng-shih, after handing over the seals of the Kiangsi Governorship, is excepted to leave Nanch'ang for his new post in Kwangsi pro vince almost immediately owing to urgen telegrams from Viceroy Tsen Ch'un-hauen

ON the 2nd uit., 10,456,000 silver coins, aggre gating \$928,650, were shipped from the United States Mint to New York, where they will h placed on board a steamship and taken t Manila. The coins were packed in 430 heav wooden kegs, each weighing 300 pounds whe The shipments comprised 210,00 pesos, \$105,000; 1,600,000 fifty centavos \$400,000; 2,350,000 twenty centavos, \$235,000 centavas, \$8,125: 680,000 one cent vos, \$3,400 850,000 two centaros, \$2,125. It was officially announced that further coinage of money for Philippines would be temporarily suspende until the mint employes caught up on the coin age of minor and subsidiary money for the fal trade in the United States.

A RECENT Reuter's telegram announced that the present depression on the London Marke was due to the critical situation on th New York Exchange. It appears that the 29th ultimo was a memorable∍day in Wa Street, and that there has not been a dis astrous panic in the Street has been duentirely to the conservatism and watchful ness of some of the biggest houses, which hav advanced money to shaky but responsible firm to tide over their difficulties. The panic is the result of the frightful shrinkage in values which has taken place during summer. With the re sumption of activity in financial circles after the summer solstice has come the inevitable counting-up. When the market closed it was predicted that there would be failures on the

CAPT, Gordon Casserly, of the 20th Bomba many friends will be interested to learn that Captain Casserly has written as he see or troops manœuvred to advantage. In it h has traced the marvellous development i army, navy and manufactures which Japan has made, and says that all tapan has become China may yet be, and more. He shows that the Chinese who inhabit. Hongkong and else where as merchants, shipowners, professiona men, prove it.

WE have already referred to the establishmen of a Japanese Consulate at St. Petersburg, and now learn that it is the direct outcome of th visit which was paid last year by M. Shemura Secretary to the Japanese Ministry of Agricul ture and Industry, and which contributed much to the institution of more regular commercia relations between Russia and Japan. Th Russian commercial world hopes that, with th opening of direct communication between th two countries by the Eastern Chinese Railway, there will be a great extension of their exchange of merchandise, and that, while the Japanese markets will be opened to Russian sugar. petroleum, and corn, Japan will send to Russia raw silk, the products of smaller popular industries, and so forth, and that the creation of the Japanese Consulate in St. Petersburg will favour the development of this exchange.

Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinn-

Soy Chee Gotton Spinning

Philippine Tobacco Trust Co.,

Shanghai - Sumatra Tobacco

Green Island Cement Co., Ld. 3

A. S. Watson & Co., Ld. \$

Hongkong Electric Co., Ld.

Hongkong Electric Co., Ld.

Hongkong Rope Manufactur-

ing Co., Ld.....

Geo. Fenwick & Co., Ld.

Hongkong High-Level Train-

Hongkong & China Bakery

Bell's Asbestos Eastern

United Asbestos Oriental

Hongkong Steam Water-boat

China Light & Power Co., Ld. S

Robinson Piano Co., Ld. 5

Manila Investment Co., Ld.... 5

Langkat, Limited

Shanghai & Hongkong Dyeing

William Powell, Ld. \$ 10

Telegraphic Address-" Rialto."

Co., Ld.....

Campbell, Moore & Co., Ld., S.

Hongkong & China Gas Co., Ld &

Hongkong Ice Co., Ld. \$

Dairy Farm Co., Ld., \$

ways Co., Ld. \$ 100

Agency, Ld. \$ 4

Do. Founders. \$

Ld. \$

AT the instance of Inspector Kerr, a marine store dealer was charged before Mr. Sercombe Smith at the Magistracy on Monday with being in unlawful possession of 135 pounds of Manila rope, value about \$56, and 55 lbs; of copper wire, value about \$18, reasonably suspected to have been stolen, or unlawfully obtained from a shop at No. 168 Reclamation Street, Yau-ma-ti, yesterday afternoon, and also with being a holder of a licence failing to enter in his book an account of the rope and wire, found in his possession. His Worship China-Borneo Co., Ld...... \$ sent him to gaol for four months' on the first charge, and fined him \$50, or two months' Watkins, Ld. 5 hard labour on the second. Mr. d'Almada subsequently applied for the rehearing of the case in which a marine store dealer was charged with being in unlawful possession of Manila rope and steel wire. Mr. Sercombe Smith refused the application, observing that the case was very clear.

In an exhaustive article which M. Lockroy Minister of Marine takes a very despondent view of the situation. After pointing out what Mr. J. M. G. Penino, in which this gentleman for the naval defence of his country, M. Lockroy asks that the authorities should find some sums up the situation as follows :- "At the Our convespondent states that, when visiting convention, we shall perhaps be called upon to week, he was struck by the pitiful aspect pre- squadron has been deprived of its chief. We the unreclaimed "friends of man." Mr. Penino 1 It will be all right by and by. The fact is of the colony are ur cquainted with Ordinance have lost the habit of looking beyond our fron-14 of 1845 and, in consequence, neglect to apply tiers, and our navy seems to be an accessory to the right quarter when their dogs are missing, thing, that may be voted at hazard, following and these unfor unate animals are slaughtered | Parliamentary convenience, as one votes a before their masters bave had time to rescue bureau de tabac. But our prestige suffers them. The writer makes an appeal to Mr. E. from this system, and our power is impaired.

Hewett, the praiseworthy promoter of the From Dunkirk to Saigon the national defence Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to is shattered; foreigners mock at us, and France Animals, and it would seem that the subject is continues to pay three hundred million francs per annum for her navy,"

	T	HE SI	HARE MARKET.	
4. 1	Stocks.	PAID U		TO-DAY 8 QUOTATIONS.
	+	· · · · ·		2001411045
A			Banks.	a
Iongkong Ranking	and Shan	ghai	Div. of £1.10/- @ 1/8=\$18 for half	1625 6
Vational H Do.	ank of China, L Founde	d £ . 8	Div. of £1.10/- @ 1/8=\$18 for half- year ending 30.6.1903	5.8 b.
	-	M.	ARINE INSURANCES.	
Jnion In. Ihina Tra	Society of C'ton ders' In. Co., La	Ld. \$ 100	60 per cent=\$30 per share for 1901 16 %=\$1 for year ended 30.4.1902	\$520
North Chi	na In. Co., Ld. In. Association,	£ 25	Interim of £1 for 1902	Tis. 225 s.
	Office, Ld		0.00	\$1871 sa. & b
			FIRE INSURANCES.	
longkon	Fire In. Co., L.	d \$ 50	\$22} per share for 1901	. \$125 sa. & s.
nina Fire	! In. Co., Ld	5 20	\$6 per share for 1901	.i 280 p.
	4	,	SHIPPING.	
	, Canton, & M	lacao!		
reambondo-Chin	a S. N. Co., Ld	\$ 1	5 \$14 for half-year ending 30.6.1903 $5\% = 10/$ -per share for 1902	. \$82
China & N	Aanda S.S. Co. iteamship Co.,	Ld. \$ 50	10 % = \$5 per share for 1900	\$32 s.
	erry Co., Ld	··· { \$	5 51.20 } = 12% for year ending	\$16
Co., Ld.	ransport & Tra	2	3rd. Interim of 6d. for 1902	
Shanghai	& Lighter Co., Tug & Lighter	r Co.,		
Limited Do.			Interim of 4 %=Tls. 2.00	
	•		Regineries.	
Juzon Sus	gar Refining Co.	, Ld. 1 100	Fin. of \$7 making \$12 for 1901	**
T.d	gar Cultivation	Co Fis. 50	Fin. of 7 % for year ending 30.9.02	, Tis. 60°
30		• •	MINING.	<u> </u>
≧uniom M	ining Co., Ld.	تا قالست	None	.o \$13
iociété F	rançaise des (Char-	Fin. of Frs. 30 making Fcs. 60 for 190	2 \$600 s.
Raub Aus	tralian Gold M	ining!	o. No. 12 of 1/- per share 28.1.01	
	Engineering &' Ld	Min-	No. 1 of 1/6 per share 10.10.02	
(6)		Hocks	WHARVES AND GODOWNS.	•
- 1 -	÷ f	1700160	WHARVES AND GODOWIS.	
Co., Ld.	& Whampoa	\$ 50		\$206 s.
Ld.	nham, Boyd &	Tls. 100	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 15 for year	AT
& Godo	& Kowloon V wn Co., Ld	\$ tr	Interim of \$2} for 1903	\$87 b.
ihanghai	y Dock Co., Lo & 'Hongkew V	harf '	32 tor 1902	- 7374
∝ Godo	wii Cati, LiCi ii.	I'S. 10	Interim of Tls. 5 for 1903	ris. 312 p.
+		LANDS,	Hotels and Buildings.	
	ovident Loan ge Co., Ld		8 %=80 cents per share for 1902	. Sol
tongkong	Land Investm	ent &		
C'loon Car	nd & Building Co., it Building Co.,	e.,Ld \$ 30	\$2.30 per share for 1902	., \$35 sa
Hongkong Priente H	r Hotel Co., Ld otel Co., Ld. (Ma	l \$ 50 inila) \$ 50	\$6 for first \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	! \$147 b.
Astor Hou (Shangh	ise Hotel Co., I	\$ 2!		90
Hotel des (Shangh	Colunies Co.,	Ld., Tls. 2:	6 % for year ending 31.3 03	Tis: 15 sa.
Queen's H Humphre	lotel (Wei-hai-) ys Estate & Fin	vei) Tls. 2; iance	First year	Tis. 25
Co., Ld. Shai Land	Investment Co	., Ld. Tis. 50	9 per cent, for 1902	
			COTTON MILLS.	`
Honokon	Cotton Sain	ning	Final of 60 cents, making '\$1 for }	
Weavin	g & Dyeing Co.	, Ld.; S 10	1902/1903	\$143 b.
Weavin	g Co., Ld nalCotton Man		3 % for period ended 31.10.97	. Tis. 30 sa.

ing & Weaving Co., Ld...... Tis. 100 Interim div. of 4 % on acct. of 1898 ... Tis: 35 sa.

CIGAR AND TOBACCO COMPANIES.

Alhambra, Ld. \$ 500 1 25 % for year ending 30.6.1900 \$250 b.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Maatschappij tot Mijn , Bosch- Guilders (4th Interim Dividend of Tls. 71 paid) Tls. 2721 ta.

Telephone No., 148, P. O. Box No. 111. Share Brokers.

NOTE: -b. = buyers, s. == sellers, sa. == sales,

None \$15 b.

12 %==\$1.20 per share for 1902 \$22} b.

Interim of 5 % for 1902 \$143 b

to % div. and 1 % bonus for 1901 \$140 b.

90 cents-for year ending 30.4.1903 ... \$12%

• \$10 for 1002 \$145

15 per cent=\$3.75 for 1902 \$473

Interim of \$4 for 1903 \$250 s.

\$18 for year ending 31.11.1902 \$320 s.

75 cents for year ending 31.7.1902..... \$12 b.

Div. of \$2} for 1902 1...... \$40 s.

Benjamin, Kelly & Potts,

5 %=\$2} for half-year too1..... \$50

5.\$1 for year ended 30.6.1903 \$8\$ s.

None Sis b.

'5 per cent.=\$2½ for 1901...... \$40

90 cents } for year ending 31.5.03 ... {

100 15.9.1903.....

45 cents for year ending 30.4.1903 ... \$7

to to sper share for tooz \$8 b

Interim of Tls. 3 per share Tls. 52 s.

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